# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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# STRIFE IN CUBA AGAIN FEARED.

### Belief That Civil Government Is Needed to Lessen Discord Between Spaniards and Natives.

## IDLENESS IS A MENACE.

### Franchises to Be Granted in Porto Rico with the Hope of Stimulating the Island's Industries.

## ARMY'S DIET AND CLOTHING.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 18.

**Dangerous Conditions in Cuba.**

"If the American troops should be withdrawn from Cuba in the near future," said a Cabinet officer today, "war between the Cubans and Spaniards would undoubtedly ensue. While everything is harmonious on the surface, there is the bitterest feeling among the people, and peace is maintained only by the presence of the American army. These people have been at war for years and there is a deep-seated feeling which is not modified by the idleness of the population.

"It is extremely important that something should be done toward the establishment of a civil government, so as to give the people food for thought. We should at once begin the formation of a civil power, which should be subordinated to the military authorities to the extent of giving the Military Governor power to approve or disapprove all acts passed by the Legislature. The bitter feeling which is so manifest would begin to disappear when the election rolled around, and the inhabitants of the island would soon forget they were Cubans and Spaniards, but form themselves into political parties.

"It was a great mistake on the part of Congress to forbid the granting of franchises in Cuba, as this has done more to retard progress than anything else. It has resulted in depriving the people of employment, and during their enforced idleness they stand around with their hands in their pockets criticising the military authorities of the island and disturbing the peace in many other ways."

Congressman Cannon of Danville arrived here today on business before the departments in the interest of his constituents.

**Franchises to Be Granted in Porto Rico.**

During this week the War department will announce its policy in regard to granting franchises in Porto Rico. It is the intention of President McKinley to set the wheels of industry in motion in that island, and franchises will be granted for the construction of steam and electric railways, electric light plants, water works, docks, and improvements of every character. A circular will be issued which will explain exactly what the people of this country may expect in the way of franchises in Porto Rico under the military régime and what reservations will be made until Congress has an opportunity to act. Granting franchises, it is said at the War department, will be a long step in the direction of giving employment to the natives and will afford them facilities for marketing their crops which they do not now enjoy.

Already applications have been made for the construction of a railway from one end of the island to the other, and before winter, it is said, this franchise will be granted and the construction of the road begun.

**Breckinridge on Diet and Clothing for he Army.**

Inspector General Breckinridge's report of his extensive trip through Cuba and Porto Rico is before the War department. The report contains some confidential matter, and all of it is interesting. He finds that the extraordinary expansion and percentage of recruits temporarily injures the discipline and instruction of the army. A number of organizations may expect to show again a considerable sick list.

"Subsistence articles, both for issue and for sale, however liberal in the past," says the report, "can be wisely increased with benefit to the health and contentment of the soldiers. For the ration more vegetables, fruit, sugar, and lard seem most needed. A uniform is needed, preferably blue of thin goods, better looking than Khaki, more serviceable than white, and cooler than previous blue cloth. Such goods, of proper color, are familiar in the tropics. Flannel should be worn next to the skin, particularly for unseasoned troops.

"Heavy walled, two-storied barracks are the best for health, and the more nearly these are approximated the better. If tents must be occupied, have them three thicknesses of canvas and floored well off the ground. Each additional layer of canvas removes several degrees of heat. Adequate ventilation should be insured entirely around the head, and heat held off from the skull by corrugated material between the sweat leather and headgear. Brain and bowels demand special attention on account of both heat and rain."

**Another Good Year in Exports.**

Good crops in all the world in the year 1898-'99 will probably make our export figures for the fiscal year about to end a few million dollars less than those of the banner year 1898. For the eleven months of the fiscal year 1899 the total exports are $1,130,629,572, while in no earlier year except 1898 did the total exports of the eleven months reach the billion dollar line. The reduction in exportation is entirely in agricultural products, and, indeed, the total exports of farm products of agriculture are nearly $50,000,000 less than those of last year.

In 1898 the crops in all parts of the world except the United States were unusually light, and as a consequence the prices realized for farm products exported were much higher than the average for many years, while in 1899, with good crops abroad, the prices which our exporters of farm products are receiving are materially lower than those of last year, though in quantity the exports of agricultural products are in most cases as great as those of 1898.

One curious feature in the reduction of our exportations relates to live cattle, in which the exportations of the year are 25 per cent below those of the corresponding months of 1898, the total for eleven months being $24,484,823, against $32,352,833 last year. Consultation with collectors of customs as to the cause of this reduction results in the suggestion that the improved business conditions in the United States and increased wages are leading to a much greater consumption of beef by our own people and consequently an increased price.

**Exemptions in the Engineer Corps.**

In most of the "defenses" of the President's civil service order an effort has been made to show that the exemptions in the engineer corps have been of skilled laborers who cannot be secured by regular examinations. The fact of the matter is that work on the river and harbor improvements proceeds with painful slowness. There are hundreds and even thousands of employés who are put at work by engineer officers throughout the country in the most methodical manner. The number varies with the progress of the work, but engineer officers say frankly there is not the slightest necessity for exempting this class of men. They were not in the regular classified service at all, and the civil service commission had turned over the examinations to the engineer officers themselves, and a system of selection was devised which was perfectly satisfactory. The engineer corps did not ask to have these employés exempted.

The objectionable feature of the new order is that it places the appointing power in the Secretary of War and takes it away from the engineers, who are army officers. They say that the exemption of these men will have the effect of increasing the river and harbor appropriations, which are already tainted with fraud, because Congressmen will seek to have alleged public works authorized for the express purpose of providing places for political workers who could not pass an examination of any kind, but hereafter may be appointed under a registration system conducted by a Secretary of War who will always be amenable to political influences.

**Delaware's Bid for Trust Patronage.**

Delaware has entered into sharp competition with New Jersey for the privilege of incorporating trusts. The "Corporation Trust company of Delaware," whose President is a former Governor, and whose Board of Directors includes another former Governor, a former Treasurer, and a former United States Senator, has flooded Washington with circulars, which explain the advantages of Delaware over New Jersey as a nominal home for trusts, with a frankness which takes away the breath of the reader. For instance, the circular says:

"The examination of the books by intermeddlers is much more difficult under the Delaware law than under the laws of any other State," and adds that stock may be given for services rendered, whereas this is not permitted in New Jersey. It is also announced that "the annual report of a Delaware corporation is required to give no secret or confidential information," and that "the certificate need not show nor need public record be in any way made of the stock subscribed to by any incorporator."

It is also announced with the same frankness that "stockholders may hold their meetings wherever they please, and need never meet in the State of Delaware," and further that "the original stock and transfer books may be kept in or out of Delaware, in the discretion of the company," whereas even in New Jersey stock books must be kept and stock meetings held in the State.

**Society Girl Gets Even with the President.**

One of the daughters of a well-known Justice of the Supreme Court has always been more or less sensitive about invitations, precedence, and the small points of social etiquette that sometimes escape the less punctilious. Rather far in the winter season, when a dinner to young people was given at the White House all the young women of the families of leading officials were invited, except this one, who felt herself especially slighted. When it came her time to be married, although her father expostulated and her mother commanded, the bride was obdurate about the invitations. It was her wedding, she said, and she intended to have only her friends. While the heads of every important branch of the government were present at the wedding the President and Mrs. McKinley were absent, and it was given out the Samoan difficulty kept the Chief Executive away. Those who know the inside of the story are laughing at the way in which this young woman forgot to invite the President.

**Secretary Hay Wears a Tow Suit at a Wedding.**

Some of the friends of Secretary Hay are expecting to hear of his being criticised for wearing a tow suit at a recent morning wedding. It is thought the Secretary knows how to dress well and to be comfortable at the same time. All the Cabinet officers who are in town are wearing clothing that will help to keep them cool just now. Secretary Long wears linen or crash coat, waistcoat, and trousers and a linen hat of the lightest description. Secretary Hay wears linens of various weights. Secretary Gage, who is always particularly well dressed, wears dark blue serge of light weight, with a white vest and chip hat.

**Alleged Civil Service Inconsistency.**

One of the members of a military park commission in commenting on the President's civil service order said frankly: "I do not know how the employés of military parks came to be exempted. I know our commission was not consulted in the matter at all. We have acted in perfect harmony with the Civil Service commission and there has never been the slightest difficulty in securing proper employés. Rodmen, carpenters, engineers, inspectors, guards, and similar employés were readily furnished through the Civil Service commission.

"Under the new rules such employés are to be appointed on registration tests devised, not by the commission, but by the Secretary of War. This may or may not furnish good material, but it seems evident that under the new rules such employés have absolutely no fixed tenure of office. They may be discharged at any time without charges being preferred and established, as they are specifically put outside the civil service law except that they cannot be discharged openly for political or religious reasons. We could, however, discharge an employé now because we did not like the color of his hair or the cut of his clothes, and herein lies the danger of the new rules, for if men can be discharged arbitrarily, it will be difficult for the commissioners to withstand the importunities of politicians who want places made for political favorites."

**McKinley Driven Out by Mosquitoes.**

President McKinley's trip to New England will relieve him temporarily of a pest worse than officeseekers. The White House is located on low ground, which runs down to the Potomac. The President and Mrs. McKinley have sought relief from hot nights on the porch at the south end of the mansion. They were driven from there by the mosquitoes, and in spite of screens the pests have invaded the private apartments.

# IRA G. HOLMES DROWNED.

## CAPSIZED IN YAWL TOWING BEHIND THE YACHT NEVA.

### David Conover, Who Is Upset with Him, Is Rescued with Difficulty by C. H. Currier—The Party, Guests of H. George Lytton, Is Sailing Off Rogers Park—Mother of the Dead Man Is Prostrated—Search for the Body Is Futile.

Ira G. Holmes, brother of Burton Holmes, the lecturer, and one of a pleasure party of five aboard the yacht Neva, was drowned yesterday while cruising along the north shore off Rogers Park.

David Conover, a nephew of R. A. Kettle, 2410 Prairie avenue, narrowly escaped a similar fate and was rescued in an exhausted condition by C. H. Currier, another of the pleasure-seekers, who were the guests of the owner of the yacht, H. George Lytton, son of Henry C. Lytton.

Search for the body of Mr. Holmes was continued until a late hour last night without success. The work of dragging the lake at the foot of Tuohy avenue will be resumed this morning.

Just before the fatal accident Mr. Holmes and Mr. Conover had climbed into the yawl which the Neva was towing. The speed of the yacht caused the small boat to upset, throwing both men into the water. Mr. Conover was saved by grasping the gunwale of the yawl as it went over.

### Guests on the Yacht.

The guests of Mr. Lytton, who boarded the Neva at the foot of Randolph street with him shortly after noon, were:

Conover, David, Philadelphia, nephew of R. A. Kettle, 2410 Prairie avenue; family now at the country residence in Wheaton.
Currier, C. H., 3831 Michigan avenue; Board of Trade broker.
Holmes, Ira G., 229 Michigan avenue; manager of Burton Holmes' lecture tours.
Schuyler, D. J., attorney, 3427 Vernon avenue.

The yacht was a mile off Rogers Park at 2:30 o'clock, when Mr. Holmes and Mr. Conover concluded to climb into the yawl. The small boat was drawn alongside by means of the painter and the two jumped in.

### Mr. Lytton's Story.

"Captain Martin Henderson protested the boys were taking chances," said Mr. Lytton in relating the story of the accident. "The Neva was going about five miles an hour, its speed drawing the yawl's painter so taut only the stern of that boat was in the water. Suddenly—it was all done in a moment—the yawl turned over. Conover grabbed the overturned boat and managed to hang on as it righted, though filled with water. Currier dragged Conover alongside and on deck just as exhaustion had about forced the latter to release his hold. I saw Ira trying to swim, and then he went down, and, though we tried every means possible, there was no chance of saving him, and I did not see him rise again."

As quickly as possible, when the efforts of the crew at rescue had proved of no avail, Mr. Lytton was put ashore and a telephone message for help was sent to the life-saving station at the mouth of the river. The tug Spencer of the Dunham line hurried to the scene of the accident, conveying Captain Fountain of the life-saving crew and one of his men, Edward Weldon. A boat from the station also was taken on the tug with grappling-hooks and dredging ropes.

### Conover Brought Ashore.

The storm which threatened to break rendered it imperative for the Neva to run to harbor. Mr. Conover was exhausted from his struggle in the water and the run to Randolph street was made, Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Currier going with their helpless companion. At the pier Mr. Conover was placed in a cab, and, in charge of Mr. Schuyler, started for the Northwestern depot to take a train to his uncle's country house at Wheaton, though stopping first at the Schuyler residence. Mr. Lytton, after further search for the body of Holmes was pronounced useless, returned to the city on the tug Spencer, meeting Mr. Currier at the Chicago Yacht club.

"Has Ira's mother been informed?" was his first question and he was assured word had been carried to the Michigan avenue residence and that no blame for the sad accident had been attached to any member of the yacht's crew or passengers.

### Told by Others.

The Neva carries a crew of five men, including the Captain, Martin Henderson. Of the crew two men were forward with Mate Andrew Hansen when the accident happened and could throw little light on the manner in which Mr. Holmes met his death. Captain Henderson's story was essentially the same as the statements made by Mr. Lytton and Mr. Currier, whose presence of mind and quick action saved Conover from drowning.

"Holmes and Conover got into the yawl against the advice of Captain Henderson," said Mr. Currier. "But the boys said they wanted to take a sun bath and went ahead. The little boat dropped astern quickly when they released their hold on the towing line by which they had drawn it alongside the yacht. The capsize came unexpectedly and it was all over in a few moments. I pulled the yawl to the yacht by the tow rope and got Conover aboard. When I looked up Holmes had disappeared."

"Ira had stated a short time before climbing into the yawl that he could not swim," said Mr. Lytton, "and had been cautioned against taking the risk. I am certain, however, that he was swimming when I saw him last, and towards us. We got the yawl out as quickly as possible and kept the yacht beating up and down for an hour, but no one caught sight of Holmes again."

### Mrs Holmes Prostrated.

Ira G. Holmes lived with his mother, Mrs. V. Burton Holmes, and his grandmother, Mrs. Stiles Burton, at 229 Michigan avenue. His brother, E. Burton Holmes, is in Manila gathering material for a new course of lectures. His mother was prostrated by the news of the tragedy. They all expressed fears of its effect on his brother, should it reach him in Manila, as he is not well, the climate having proved unfavorable to his health. They said no word would be sent and hoped the news would not reach there before Aug. 17, when Mr. Holmes will sail for home.

Ira Holmes had acted for several years as manager for his brother in his lecturing tours. He was 24 years old. He at one time attended Exeter Academy in New Hampshire and had many friends in the East as well as in Chicago. He and David Conover were particular friends and whenever Mr. Conover went yachting with the Lytton party he was invited.

Mrs. Holmes feared for the safety of her son when he was out on a cruise and tried to persuade him not to go. She was going out to Rosehill and wished him to go with her. He talked of the pleasures of a day on the lake and pointed to the fine weather which made a perfect day for such a trip. He said he could not disappoint his friends and so early in the morning bade his mother good-by, telling her not to worry, and that he would be back early.

### Conover as a Hero.

David Conover, who is 22 years old, has made himself a hero among yachtsmen. His valiant attempt to save his friend was the sequel to his successful rescue of a sailor in an accident that happened two weeks ago on the Neva when off Jackson Park. The mast was broken by a sudden flurry of wind and swept over the deck into the water. A sailor was struck in the head and carried overboard. Without waiting to see who would offer to rescue him, Mr. Conover plunged into the lake and saved him. He is a strong swimmer, and has shown great courage on a number of occasions.

### Searching for the Body.

"I shall do everything possible to find the body," said Mr. Lytton, who remained with Mr. Currier at the Chicago Yacht clubhouse until late last night. "The tug will go out in the morning, and we shall try the use of dynamite if we are not successful in dragging. The body may not be found for a week if the wind shifts suddenly. It seems impossible to realize that this accident could have happened. I shall be at the point off Rogers Park until our search is ended."

Lieutenant John M. Collins of the Rogers Park Station detailed Policemen James Vail and Edward Strum to take a boat and do all in their power to assist in recovering the body of Mr. Holmes. Police Sergeant James E. Dorety went down to the beach, over a mile away, to see if anything else could be done. He secured the services of Arthur Fletcher, who has a reputation as a swimmer, and sent him out in a boat. When the tug and life-savers started back to Chicago a detail of four policemen was sent out from the station to patrol the beach, in the possibility of the body being washed up on the shore.

"We got out there as quickly as possible," said Captain Fountain of the life-saving station, "but it would have been useless to have continued our search after 9 o'clock. Mr. Lytton secured relief at the earliest moment by calling for the tug Spencer."

The Neva is the largest sloop yacht on the lakes. Mr. Lytton purchased it a year ago in Cleveland. Captain Henderson, the master of the Neva, was in command of the yacht Hawthorne when it was run down and cut in two by a lake steamer five years ago.

### Launch's Passengers in Danger.

Captain Fountain and his life-saving crew were given another long trip early in the evening. At 7:30 o'clock a small gasoline launch, in which were three women and two men, was seen off Twenty-ninth street by residents on Lake Park avenue. The boat seemed to be in distress and was being buffeted by the waves.

A telephone message was sent to the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station and Sergeant McCann and a dozen policemen went to the lake shore. Word had been telephoned the life-saving station and Captain Fountain called into service a tug to tow his crew to the scene. Before they arrived the occupants of the launch had repaired the damage to the boat and steamed away toward South Chicago.

When the boat reached Hyde Park the man in charge of it told the Woodlawn police that he had run out of gasoline, which gave power to the boat. He was supplied, he said, by a fisherman who saw his distress signal from shore. He did not leave his name with the police.

# URGED TO JOIN THE CATHOLICS.

### Cardinal Vaughan Makes an Appeal to the High Church Party of England.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 18.—Cardinal Vaughan, preaching in London today, made a remarkable appeal to the high church party of the Church of England to join the Church of Rome. He said the ritualistic movement in England is unparalleled in the history of any European country. The Bishops, he declared, sit puzzled in smiling helplessness. The ritualists, he asserted, form a vast body of cultured clergy, teaching its old Catholic doctrines and bringing back to England the true faith.

### New Record for Marconi.

Sig. Marconi today transmitted wireless telegrams from a ship to the shore of the English Channel, a distance of forty-two miles, which beats the record for distance. The signals were perfect, though a dense fog was over the channel at the time.

### Exodus from Johannesburg.

The Daily Mail's telegrams say there is a great exodus of natives from Johannesburg. In consequence mining is seriously disorganized and trade is suffering badly. Two thousand white women and children left in five days.

The Transvaal republic has imposed a new thirty years' monopoly on brooms and brushware by imposing import duties of 33 1-3 per cent, thus raising the internal price one-third.

### Duke Alfred May Abdicate.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"In the course of a secret session of the Diet of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha yesterday (Saturday) the Minister of State, Councilor C. F. von Strenge, made a confidential communication containing the sensational announcement that Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the reigning Duke, would probably abdicate this year.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Alfred of Edinburg, who married the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, succeeded his uncle on the throne of the duchy in August, 1893. His only son died last February. The English Duke of Connaught is now the heir apparent.

# GREWSOME FIND IN WAR PRIZE.

### Negro Laborer Discovers a Skull in the Hold of the Reina Mercedes.

Norfolk, Va., June 18.—[Special.]—Hilary Jones, a negro laborer, has made a grewsome find in the hold of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, now in dry dock at the navy yard. The Mercedes was put in dry dock to have its bottom scraped. Jones was sent to clean a bilge hole which had become choked, and stumbled against something hard. He picked up two objects, which proved to be a human skull with black hair on top and a bone from a leg. The frightened negro rushed to the deck and could not be induced to return to the ship's hold. The skull and bone were secured by relic hunters.

# WILL MEET ROUGH RIDERS.

### Governor Ahumada of Chihuahua Sends Word He Will Attend the Reunion at East Las Vegas.

East Las Vegas, N. M., June 18.—[Special.]—Word was received here tonight from Chihuahua, Mexico, that Governor Ahumada of that province will attend the Rough Riders' reunion here as President Diaz's personal representative.

Governor Ahumada will be escorted by the military band of Chihuahua, numbering eighty pieces.

A number of Rough Riders have already arrived in the city, also a number of "broncho busters." Governor Murphy of Arizona will arrive the morning of the 24th.

# TRUSTEES NAME FACULTY

## TEACHERS FOR MRS. EMMONS BLAINE'S SCHOOL CHOSEN.

### Members of the Board, Including the Founder, Stanley R. McCormick, Dr. Aldis Favel, and Cyrus Bentley, Arrange Plans — Instructors, to Be Transferred from the Normal, Will Study for a Year on Salary—Colonel Parker's Program for the Work.

Trustees of the new normal school endowed by Mrs. Emmons Blaine met last night at her house, Erie and Rush streets, and elected the faculty of the school for the ensuing year. The building will not be ready until a year hence, nor will the school be opened until September, 1900, but many of the faculty already have been elected, their duties assigned to them, and they will be paid their regular salaries from now on. Instead of teaching they will study. Moreover, they will be sent over all the world to pursue these studies to the best advantage. The teachers so far chosen are all from the faculty of the Chicago Normal School, where most of them have worked with Colonel Francis W. Parker for many years.

### The Trustees.

The trustees of the new school are:

Mrs. Emmons Blaine,
Stanley R. McCormick,
Cyrus Bentley,
Dr. Aldis Favel,

Colonel Parker met with them and offered his recommendations. Plans for a site were discussed, but beyond the general fact that the main school will be located somewhere on the North Side and practice schools somewhere in the slums, possibly in the Nineteenth Ward, no definite conclusion was reached. The building was promised in time for Colonel Parker to hold a summer school in it next summer.

### Teachers from the Normal.

The list of teachers to be transferred from the Chicago Normal School to Mrs. Blaine's school, here announced publicly for the first time, as far as decided on, is:

Col. Francis W. Parker, principal,
Wilbur S. Jackman,
Miss Zonia Baber,
Miss Emily J. Rice,
Miss Flora J. Cooke,
Ira B. Meyers,
Miss Catherine Stillwell,
Miss G. Van Hozen,
Miss Melva A. Latham,
Carl Kroh,
Miss Caroline Crawford,
Miss Clara J. Mitchell,
Mrs. Gudrun Thomsen,
Miss Anne E. Alen,
Miss Irene Warren,
Miss Anna Chisholm,
Miss Martha Fleming,
Miss A. B. Hollister,
Miss Bertha Payne of the Froebel association.

### Colonel Parker's Plan.

Colonel Parker, principal of the new school, who has been for sixteen years principal of the Chicago Normal, will spend the year overseeing and perfecting the plans for work in every department. His idea is that each teacher shall have all the world can give her of knowledge on her particular subject, and bring it to enrich the whole. No one study will be suffered to stand by itself, but each will be related to all. Colonel Parker's special work will be the unification of subjects according to his favorite theory of concentration.

Wilbur S. Jackman, the present head of the Science department in the Chicago Normal School, will be the dean and Vice Principal of the new school. He will remain in Chicago until Christmas working on the architect's plans. He will then go to Germany to study science, with particular reference to the laboratories, of which there will be five. There will be three laboratories for natural science and one each for history and geography.

### Will Lecture in Honolulu.

Miss Zonia Baber and Miss Emily J. Rice of the Normal are to make a tour of the world, collecting material for the chairs of history and geography. They will go by way of the Hawaiian Islands, where they will deliver lectures on their chosen subjects in response to the invitation of the Hawaiian Minister of Education. Miss Flora J. Cooke, who has long had the primary department, will go with them to Honolulu, also at the invitation of the Hawaiian government, and will then return to take a course in science at the University of Chicago. She will complete her preparation by a course in domestic science at the Boston School of Technology.

Ira B. Meyers of the Normal will go to the Metropolitan Museum of New York and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington to get the latest and best ideas to help him as curator of the museum which will be a feature of the new school.

Miss Melva A. Latham will spend the year at the Columbia University in New York studying history, geography, and sociology, while Miss Catherine Stillwell will go to the University of Chicago to study Latin. It will be her especial duty to introduce Latin into the grades.

Miss Gertrude Van Hozen's work will be relating mathematics to the natural sciences. She will go to Cornell to study with this especial end in view.

Carl Kroh, who has been in charge of the gymnasium at the Normal for many years, is to go abroad and refresh himself in anatomy, physiology, and physical training generally. He will visit all the best gymnasiums in the world and make note of their apparatus and methods.

### Specialties for Children.

Miss Caroline Crawford, who already is a graduate of Sargent's, at Harvard University, and of Stanley Hall, at Clarke University, will go to Boston to make a special study of nutrition with reference to children, and of physical culture. She already is considered an excellent teacher of dancing, but she will study the graceful art with Gilbert while she is in Boston, for dancing will be one of the features of Mrs. Blaine's school.

The Textile Fabric School in Philadelphia will receive Miss Clara J. Mitchell, who is to make a specialty of industries. When she is through there she will go to the Boston Institute to study domestic science under Mrs. Richards.

Miss Bertha Payne of the Froebel association and Miss Anne Elizabeth Alen of the Normal will have the kindergarten department, Miss Payne having the theory and Miss Alen the practice. Miss Alen will study psychology with Dewey and Angell at the University of Chicago.

Miss Martha Fleming is going to spend the year in Paris studying delsarte with Geordie. She will have charge of the children's reading on her return.

Mrs. Gudrun Thomsen, whose children's stories have been a feature of the Normal work, is already on her way to Norway, where she will consult with Bjornstjerne Bjornson as to children's literature.

### Library and Pictures.

Miss Irene Warren, the present librarian at the Normal, will have charge of the new library, and Miss Anna Chisholm, who has had charge of the collection of pictures which Mrs. Parker donated to the Chicago Normal, will take charge of the pictures for the new school. In Colonel Parker's plans pictures play an important part. They have been used in the Normal in the teaching of almost every subject. Mrs. Parker's collection, to which she devoted many years, will be left at the Normal. So will the library, which was donated by many different persons, often by the Colonel himself and by the teachers, to the Normal School, with scant encouragement from Boards of Education, but Colonel Parker's personal library, containing some 12,000 volumes, has been given to Mrs. Blaine's school as a nucleus for a much larger library.

# GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CRISIS.

### Panicky Feeling in Trade Circles Augmented by Saxony's Loan.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 18.—Unless all signs fail, the agreement between the government of Saxony and the bank syndicate to emit an 80,000,000 mark 3 per cent loan at 85 per cent, less 1½ per cent commission, is the beginning of the financial toboggan slide.

The present panicky feeling may possibly last only until the general revision of the market price of all state and communal papers is completed. This hopeful view is entertained by a few only, the crisis being regarded as a matter of time merely.

### Higher Discount Rate.

The Reichbank Central committee will meet tomorrow to raise the discount rate ½ or possibly 1 per cent. The private discount rate is 4¼ per cent, or a quarter of 1 per cent over the official rate.

The first impulse was to blame the government for borrowing when the market was tight. The critics are convinced, however, that the government of Saxony believes better terms can be made now than later. The Grand Duchy of Hesse has contributed to the depression by emitting a 4 per cent loan at 101.9, though the old 4s were converted to 3½s only eighteen months ago.

The state and communal demands for money promise to be uncommonly large in the near future, which fact will not help the situation. The boerse is resigned to a long period of depression. Meantime industrial securities are feverishly active.

### Mistakes on the Boerse.

The Vossische Zeitung, which recently discoursed on American inflation, today finds work at home. It says the public is making the fateful mistake of capitalizing only those stocks which appear favorable for dividends, instead of striking an average.

The industrial situation, it declares, will improve soon, but the business of the boerse in industrials is in weak hands.

The Kreuz Zeitung agrees that the stock market is in the hands of inexperienced traders, which makes a severe boerse crisis fairly certain. It thinks the signs of an industrial crisis and the possible danger will pass with the gradual elimination of uncertain values.

### Dealing with Agrarian Agitation.

Finance Minister's Miquel's repudiation of an interview promising the Agrarians a five or six mark grain tariff if they supported the canal proposition fails to state wherein he was misunderstood, and he has not made a good impression. Hitherto nobody had supposed the government would discuss the increasing prices of breadstuffs.

The Frankfort Zeitung warns the government that coquetting with the Agrarians will make all commercial negotiations difficult by arousing justifiable mistrust regarding Germany's future tariff policy.

### Progress on Strike Bill.

The Reichstag will give the strike bill its first reading tomorrow. The National Liberals have broken entirely away from Krupp and Von Stumm and declare they will vote against reference to a commission. There is a possibility that the measure's fate will soon be decided. The Center appears opposed and the National Liberals are willing to discuss only the first two sections, which do not discriminate harshly against laborers. Capitalists are fairly satisfied with present conditions.

### Complaints from Samoa.

The mail has again brought a batch of complaints from Samoa, consisting mainly of reported losses of Germans at the hands of Malietoa's followers.

### Landgrave of Hesse's Mass.

The Landgrave of Hesse's mass, which was rendered at Madeleine Church in Paris last week, will be sung in Rome for the Pope.

### Kaiser's Yacht Runs Aground.

During the races, the Meteor, which was under the Emperor's personal command, went aground and had to be towed off. His Majesty subsequently sailed other yachts. The Senta secured the Emperor's and the Senate's prizes.

The Emperor was standing on the after deck of the Meteor in yachting costume, smoking a pipe and issuing orders. Near the Osterieff lightship the Meteor went too close to the shore and stuck fast. A pinnacle was sent from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to offer assistance, but the Kaiser waved it back.

After twenty minutes of fruitless efforts to catch the breeze the Meteor was obliged to signal to a torpedo boat to tow it off. All chance of winning the race was then lost, and the Emperor struck his racing flag.

BULLETIN OF

## The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, probably followed by thunderstorm by afternoon or night; continued warm.
Sun rises at 4:24; sets at 7:39.
Moon sets at 0:59 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Strife in Cuba Again Feared.
Ira G. Holmes Is Drowned.
Faculty for Mrs. Blaine's School.
Loubet Meets Crisis Firmly.
2 Labor's War on Merriam.
Hears His Own Eulogy.
3 Union Labor Attacks Andrews.
Moy Fung Loy Is Buried.
May Change Lincoln Park Board.
Diamond in Bribery Case.
4 Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Chicago Ball Club Dissensions.
Gossip of the Horses.
Penn Plays Chicago Today.
5 Drummers Decry the Trusts.
Gordon Reports Great Enthusiasm.
Blessed by the Primate.
9 View of Foreign Finance.
R. A. White on the Schools.
10 Baccalaureate Tea Is Given.
Class Day at Harvard.
Automobiles Are Few.
Funston Tells His Own Story.
Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Dramatic.
8 Literary.
8 Short Story.
Pages.
8 Fontenoy.
9 Commercial.
10 Lake Marine.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

| Port. | Arrived. | Sailed. |
|---|---|---|
| HAVRE ....... |  | La Champagne. |
| SOTHAMPT'N. | Bremen | .......Fred. der Grosse. |

# LOUBET MEETS CRISIS FIRMLY.

### By Most Convincing Methods President Shows Soundness of His Judgment.

## MATCH FOR DIPLOMATS.

### Marchand, on Reaching His Home Village, Makes Another Characteristic Speech.

## CHAMBER MAY ADJOURN.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 18.—President Loubet has thus far played the cleanest political game seen for many days on the French chessboard. This peasant's son, a plain country lawyer, has proved a fit match for the best statesmen in Europe.

In honesty and determination of purpose he resembles Abraham Lincoln.

When Premier Dupuy resigned President Loubet expressed his intention to ask M. Waldeck-Rousseau to form a new Cabinet. This eminent Senator's name brought forth fierce opposition. President Loubet did not insist, but quietly invited his second choice, M. Poincaré, to accomplish the work, knowing it was practically impossible for him to do so.

The efforts of M. Poincaré have clearly shown the desperate situation existing and taught the political chiefs that they must submit to whoever the President names.

### Loubet Has His Way.

Consequently today the President has his own way, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau is accepted to form a Cabinet on the conditions that he secures the collaboration of certain necessary parties in the Chamber of Deputies, and the public has been obliged to submit.

### Means a Clean Sweep.

The opposition parties declare that a Rousseau Cabinet means civil war, and it certainly does mean trouble, as there is sure to be a general reckoning day and a clean sweep everywhere.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau is as firm as a rock and can be neither bought nor sold. He has the respect of every one, and it is believed he will be able to induce Casimir-Perier to accept the War portfolio.

As has already been cabled, the former President will perform a noble sacrifice for his country if he accepts the request to enter the new Cabinet, and nothing will be more welcome than his return to active public life. M. Casimir-Perier spent the morning at the Elysée with President Loubet.

### Millerand a Power.

It is announced that M. Delcasse will probably keep his portfolio and that Millerand will form a part of the Cabinet. The presence of Millerand, who is a prominent socialistic leader, and chief of the workman party, will be an immense guarantee of justice for Dreyfus, as the Socialist party is the only party unanimous upon the subject. Their loyalty to party principles has given the Socialists the tremendous force they now possess. While many Republicans of all shades are working towards reaction and the Radical wing is bartering party honor for spoils, the Socialists keep to the straight line they first adopted in defense of Dreyfus which has since led them to victory. The presence of a man like Millerand in a Republican Cabinet would have been impossible two years ago.

### Plan of New Policy.

M. Rouvier is also invited to enter the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, the program of which will be to secure Republican support of the republic and clear up the Dreyfus affair, punish all guilty of any part in it, and to straighten out things generally for the fall and the exposition year.

### Fear Colonial Exposures.

As retaining M. Guillain was one reason why the Poincaré Cabinet fell through, he will probably not remain unless the government wishes to avoid at the present time any revelations of the corrupt condition of the colonial administration, which is bound to come to light in case his successor is named. The press is already commencing an anti-Guillain campaign.

### May Adjourn Chamber.

The Chamber will be asked to adjourn its session tomorrow until Thursday if a Cabinet is not definitely formed, and it is understood Waldeck-Rousseau intends not to convoke the Chamber if such action is deemed necessary to the good of the country. The law provides that Parliament must sit at least five months each year. It has already passed that period and this gives the Premier the power to govern without the Chamber if he so chooses. The government could well administer the affairs of the country, particularly as the budget is all voted. The present Chamber will be noted mainly for its disorder and scandal.

### Resent British Comment.

The French press is also resenting the sarcastic English comment upon the present crisis. Figaro says the instability of affairs in France is counterbalanced by the extraordinary want of discipline in the English Cabinet, where Joseph Chamberlain strikes out on a line for himself, apparently utterly oblivious of the opinion of his chief, Lord Salisbury.

### Blanc Has Not Resigned.

Charles Blanc, contrary to the rumors in the newspaper reports, says he has not resigned and has no intention of doing so unless the new Cabinet requests it. The Prefect of Police said today the situation was that, inasmuch as the police interpellation in the Chamber having caused the downfall of the Dupuy ministry, he held himself ready to give up his position if so requested by the new Cabinet.

### Dupuy Was in Charge.

The orders to the police which caused the trouble were given by Premier Dupuy himself, who took entire charge and responsibility. M. Blanc asserts that all policemen convicted of brutality to the crowds would be heavily punished.

### Marchand Reaches Home.

Major Marchand is at last at his home in Thoissey, where the native population has been able to become wildly enthusiastic about him without the interference of Dupuy's police demonstrations on a grand scale.

### Talks More Freely.

The commandant's tongue has loosened a little in spite of the muzzling order given him by the government, and as he has been away for a week Marchand feels he can say a little without the risk of checking up. His speech at his home today was rather romantic.

### Another Characteristic Speech.

He said:

"All the French are brothers and not enemies. I drink to the union of all French. 'Vive l'armée' and 'Vive la republique.'

"The emotion which I feel today will not make me come out of the shroud of rigorous silence, which has been a guard around me ever since I left Paris.

"I am happy over the never-to-be-forgotten reception which my native town has accorded me.

"If France evacuated Fashoda it was because the country was divided."

### May Pay for Talking.

To pay for this speech Major Marchand may not be allowed to take part in the 14th of July army review, a punishment Dupuy had already prepared after the Marchand Toulon bombshell.

At the close of Marchand's speech there was scarcely a dry eye, and men became as emotional as young and sentimental women.

### To Debark Dreyfus.

The sous-prefet at Brest has received orders to debark Dreyfus on a torpeilleur (torpedo boat destroyer), which will be run up to the arsenal, where a train will be waiting to carry the prisoner to Rennes.

### Refuses Mme. Dreyfus' Request.

M. Dupuy has refused Mme. Dreyfus permission to meet her husband, and she will ask of the new Premier the coveted favor.

### Leads to Religious War.

The Dreyfus question has finally culminated in a general religious war with the army on the side of religion and the opponents on the other. Many prominent officers who are showing great zeal in professing their faith are bitterly attacked by the socialistic press.

Colonel Joseph Rigollet is the latest to have trouble. He had arches erected to God and the country, and then marched his regiment under them. This displeased the Socialists, who insist that God has no place in public ceremonies of that character.

The Colonel is furious and has written a strong letter in defense of his action, professing his faith and telling the journalists to run their papers and leave his regiment alone.

### Aristocrats in Trouble.

The young aristocracy has been getting into trouble again.

At 2 o'clock this morning some young noblemen, with Count de Saint Seine, after a champagne supper, hired a cab, drove to the front of the Elysée, and there stopped the carriage and shouted "Down with Loubet!" The whole garrison of the palace was awakened, and with a clattering of arms in the great courtyard the young men were instantly surrounded and conducted to prison. The President was greatly amused at the size of the marauding army, had a good laugh, and went on with his slumbers unruffled.

### Deroulede Is Resting.

Paul Deroulede has evidently had enough of prison. His tall, ungainly figure has disappeared from the boulevards, and he is taking a rest at Angouleme.

### Coppee's Mind Failing.

Poor old François Coppée, who is acting as First Lieutenant in place of Deroulde, is greatly amusing Paris with his latest article, entitled "They Beat Mamma," "Mamma" personifying France. It has been caricatured in every concert hall in the city, to say nothing of the comic papers.

When not writing trash Coppée spends his time weeping, and the once brilliant mind seems to be quite shattered.

### Takes Up Pellieux Inquiry.

General Duchesne, charged by the Minister of War to conduct the inquiry in the case of General Pellieux, will commence his work tomorrow.

### Makes du Paty's Lot Easier.

The promulgation of the new law of June 15, regarding the measures to be taken during preliminary instructions before a trial by court-martial, have greatly ameliorated the situation of Du Paty de Clam, who has been allowed to freely communicate with his lawyer, Joseph Menard.

### Krantz Declines to Act.

Minister Krantz has replied to the demand to discipline Colonel Saxe for ordering out his troops to hear an infamous letter written to the editor of Auroré, provoked by an article in Auroré, by saying that he is not qualified to act in the case, as the affair belongs to his successor in the War office.

M. Perreux, the owner of Auroré, has brought suit in the Correctional Court against Saxe.

### Mercier Promises to Testify.

At a conference last night at the Patrie Française, General Mercier, when asked to speak, affirmed he had done his duty as a soldier in '94 and was ready to perform it again in '99, and would tell the truth and the whole truth at Rennes. He could not imagine a government capable of trying to intimidate a council of war.

### Army to Make Last Effort.

It is evident, however, that the army will make a desperate effort to convict Dreyfus.

M. Carrière, the Commissioner of Government, is discovered to be an ardent Clerical reactionaire, permeated by military traditions.

### Revelations Sure to Follow.

The public should be prepared for revelations at Rennes.

Mercier promises to tell the truth and Casimir-Perier states he will explain before the court-martial the reason for various visits from Krantz which have caused so much speculation.

### Say Giletta Is Guilty.

The general staff of the twenty-ninth division has sent to the Judge of the court at Nice a report pronouncing the absolute culpability of General Giletta as a spy, and it is rumored the latest model of a French cartridge was found in his possession.

### To Oppose United States.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to France say the Chilean government has entered into negotiations with the other republics of South America to create a powerful navy to be used in common as a means of defense against the United States. The direction of the work will be confided to Chile. The motive for such an organization is said to be due to the imperial policy of the United States.

### Zola May Recover Damages.

The final disposition of the judgment against Zola will be made tomorrow jointly with that of Perreux, the owner of Aurore. In case Zola wins in the second instance he will demand a restitution of 30,000 francs ($6,000) damages, collected as the result of the sale of his furniture after the Sheriff's seizure.

### Tragedy of the Streets.

A cavalcade which was received with indifference by the Parisian public has terminated in a tragedy. A man in the crowd to revenge himself upon a woman taking part in the procession, fired several shots at her and then killed himself. The act almost caused a riot, and the police with difficulty restored order.

### Actress Declared Insane.

Regime Martial, the French actress, is declared mentally irresponsible by expert doctors. Mlle. Regime endeavored to poison a sister actress by sending her capsules containing small hooks. The doctors urge she be placed in an insane asylum, and it is likely the Judge will pronounce sentence in conformity with the advice of the doctors on condition she be instantly locked up.

### New Picture of Nobility.

One of the most interesting books of the year has just appeared. It is called "Democracy and the Elite," by Viscount Brenier de Montmorand. The author gives a remarkable sketch of French contemporary society, clergy, nobility, bourgeois.

"Nobles abound in France," says the Viscount, "especially since nobility has ceased to exist, if one believed the register of the jockey, sporting, and polo clubs as to the grand number of Princes, Dukes and châteaux.

"These Dukes generally exist in Spain, and what particularly characterizes the nobility in general in France is laziness and disgust for work. This is due to a false system of education and having no ambition.

"They are glad to serve their years in the army, provided it is in a dragoon or chasseur regiment, galloping along the Bois in gay uniform, leading the cotillon.

"As an end of such an existence he generally fails to continue in military life, as the examinations are too hard, and he winds up with a rich marriage."

The author is severe, but these are the type of the men who attacked President Loubet. "Les Sans Profession," the mocking newspapers have dubbed them.

### Trouble Over Naming Bishops.

There is a rupture of negotiations between Italy and the Holy See because Rome has felt that France, in naming candidates for the vacant sees only three weeks before the meeting of the consistory, which is fixed for June 19, wanted to force the hand of the church and impose candidates perhaps unsatisfactory to the Holy See. Three weeks are considered too short a time to make the necessary inquiries. Of five candidates proposed two have already been refused at the Vatican.

Rome then offered to accept the names of three candidates, but the other two would be rejected. The reply of the Minister of Justice was that all or none must be accepted, so the negotiations are interrupted. The naming of Bishops for France is always a delicate matter.

The right to make nominations was accorded the government by the concordat, and candidates are annually presented by the government to be confirmed by the Pope. The last incident will lead to a serious conflict between Rome and France.

### Stax Sighted at Cape Verde.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 19.—A dispatch from the Cape Verde Islands announces that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, carrying Captain Dreyfus, has passed en route for Brest, where it is expected before Saturday next.

It is understood that Captain Dreyfus will be landed by night, and that a special train will be in waiting to take him to Rennes, where the court-martial is to be held.

## CONSULTING WITH LOUBET.

### Many Conferences Necessary in Arranging Work of Selecting the New Cabinet.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 18.—President Loubet received in audience early this morning M. Casimir-Perier, former President of France, and consulted with him regarding the ministerial crisis. The interview terminated about 11 o'clock, after which M. Loubet received Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau.

The latter, it is understood, has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet conditional upon the coöperation of M. Casimir-Perier and certain sections of the Chamber of Deputies which he hopes to secure. He has consulted with several statesmen and has had a long conference with M. Lepine, former Prefect of Police of Paris.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau is meeting with considerable difficulty, but appears determined. He will confer with M. Loubet again, probably tomorrow morning, before submitting a draft list of colleagues.

### Two Out of Three Decline.

Of the three former Premiers whom he consulted, Maurice Rouvier, who was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance in 1887, alone consented to take a portfolio.

Felix Meline informed him that he failed to see how his appointment as Premier would bring about a solution of the crisis.

Henri Brisson contented himself with promising support, and expressing good wishes.

### Casimir-Perier Considering.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau waited upon M. Casimir-Perier and earnestly endeavored to induce him to accept the portfolio of War, on the ground that his presence at the Ministry of War would simplify the difficulties of the situation. Thereupon M. Casimir-Perier consulted with the President, who pointed out to him that he would be able to exercise more authority than any one else over the Generals in destroying the germs of irritation. Casimir-Perier replied that he had definitely withdrawn from politics, but nevertheless would consider the matter.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau was notified of this reply, which gives him full liberty to constitute a Cabinet of Republican union.

### Oppose Choice of Millerand.

The question now is whether he will go so far as to include a Socialist in the ministry. He himself is indisposed to do so, and no doubt his view will prevail. It is said that Clement Fallieres, President of the Senate, informed M. Loubet this afternoon that the Senate seemed opposed to the inclusion of Alexander Millerand, the Radical Socialist, in the Cabinet.

### May Yet Call Poincare.

It is understood that if M. Waldeck-Rousseau fails the President will again summon M. Poincaré, whom he has asked to remain in Paris at M. Loubet's disposition.

### Mercier's Public Declaration.

General Mercier, who was Minister for War when Captain Dreyfus was condemned, spoke publicly for the first time since the Court of Cassation rendered its decision, at a meeting of the French Patriotic league yesterday, where he was greeted with loud applause.

"Your acclamations," said General Mercier, "are addressed only in a small part to the soldier who did his duty in 1894 and is firmly resolved to accomplish in 1899. They are chiefly addressed to our dear army, of which, at this critical moment, you do me the honor of regarding as the standard-bearer."

He then proceeded to declare his absolute conviction of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, and his belief that the Rennes court-martial would fearlessly ascertain the truth and do its duty.

"As for myself," he declared, "I shall tell everything I know."

### Destroyer to Land Dreyfus.

Brest, France, June 18.—On the arrival of the Sfax, which is bringing Captain Dreyfus from French Guiana for a new trial by court-martial, a torpedo boat destroyer will meet the cruiser and transfer Dreyfus to the shore.

### Marchand at His Home.

Thoissey, France, June 18.—Major Marchand arrived this morning at Thoissey, his birthplace, and was received by the Mayor and enthusiastic crowds. His passage from the railway station to the residence of his father was veritably a triumphal progress.

## SPORTING MAN'S ODD FEAT.

### German Wins a Bet by Traveling Two Kilometers by Five Methods of Locomotion.

*[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]*

Strassburg, June 18.—Charles Hahn, a well known German sportsman, won a peculiar bet here yesterday. He wagered to travel a distance of two kilometers within twenty minutes in five different ways. Mr. Hahn covered 400 meters in a rowboat in one minute and fifty-three seconds; he swam another stretch in eight minutes and fifty-three seconds. Then he rode on a bicycle for one minute and ten seconds, on a horse for one minute and fifteen seconds, and he ran for two minutes and twenty seconds. He covered the distance in fifteen minutes and three seconds.

## MYSTERY IN HAVANA MURDER.

### No Definite Clew Yet Found — Cuban Soldiers Flock to Surrender Their Arms.

Havana, June 18.—The local papers today devoted considerable space to the murder of the notorious Minnie Ross, who was killed with the blunt end of a hatchet after being choked. Fred Krause, now in custody on a charge of being the murderer, was at one time a Lieutenant of the Florida Volunteers. He is said to be a member of a wealthy Tampa family.

Thus far there is but little evidence against him. Many believe, from the nature of the crime, that it was committed by a woman.

The friends of Krause bitterly complain of the incommunicado system, which is rigorously enforced in his case.

### Interest in Libel Suit.

The libel action which Governor General Brooke has ordered begun against El Reconcentrado is exciting general interest, for it is regarded as a test case under the recent decree.

### Oppose Andrade for Judge.

The possibility that General Freyre Andrade, President of the late Military Assembly, may be named as one of the Judges of Appeal has caused considerable agitation among the Cubans, who regard him as decidedly erratic.

### Paying Cuban Gratuities.

The work of disbursing the American gratuity to the Cuban troops continues at Cardenas, Remedios, Pinar del Rio, and Puerto Principe. Colonel Moale is in charge at the last named point. The Cubans are flocking to the distributing centers, asserting that it was only by accident that they heard they were to receive American money.

The palpable evidence of fraud in making up the lists is arousing popular indignation throughout the island, and the evident desire of the Americans to carry out their pledges excites general admiration. The Cubans say this is the first time in their history when a government promise has been kept, and that they have never before experienced such considerate treatment from government representatives.

### Comment on Quesada.

The papers that represent the members of the former Military Assembly continue their disparaging allusions to Señor Quesada, the special representative of Cuba in Washington. They characterize the appointment as a "direct slap in the face" from President McKinley.

## COMMENT ON KAISER'S ACTION.

### Dr. Zorn and Mr. Holls May Prevail on German Emperor to Listen to Reason.

London, June 19.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says:

"Dr. Zorn, whom Emperor William summoned on Friday by a special messenger, arrived in Berlin Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. Holls of the United States delegation. They only had time for breakfast, and at 10 were driving to the imperial palace, where instant admission was granted them by the Kaiser himself, who was waiting for them.

"They had a further audience of his Majesty today (Sunday) and were expected to leave Berlin on their return to The Hague this evening.

"They were appointed joint messengers of the conference because they had become close frinds since they met here. Dr. Zorn speaks but little English, but Mr. Holls speaks German perfectly.

### May Go On Without Kaiser.

"If Emperor William refuses any sort of tribunal, the conference will probably go on without him, but his openly hostile attitude would arouse protest in Germany, and Mr. Holis has probably taken the liberty of pointing out the deplorable effect this would have in the civilized world.

"The Emperor is amenable to the religious argument, and perhaps this will be the lever that will move him. At any rate, if the worst comes to the worst, the conference will invite him to sign the convention, with a reservation about the tribunal, pledging himself only to use the peace conference procedure in an eventual arbitration."

### Play for Dramatic Effect.

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague, who thinks the outlook for the peace conference promising, says:

"Emperor William is a born dramatist. He does not like to see such an important event as the peace conference pass by without impressing his own stamp on it, and most likely when Dr. Zorn returns all will go well."

## FACTS IN MISSIONARY MURDER.

### Chinese Officials Unable to Protect the Rev H. S. Phillips and Party from Rioters

Hongkong, June 19.—It has developed that the Rev. H. S. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Sears, missionaries of the Church Missionary society, who, with three native converts, were recently killed by rioters in the Province of Ngan-Hwei, had sought protection of the Yamen at Kien-Yang. The Yamen, not being strong enough to protect them, sent the party under escort to Kien Ning Fu, but the missionaries were murdered on the way there.

It is reported that the natives destroyed also the church, parsonage, and hospital at Kien Ning Fu. The British Consul is active in the matter, but the floods interfere with communication.

London, June 19.—The missionary societies here have received messages leaving only the faintest hope of the escape of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sears. The messages announce, however, that the Phillips baby and its nurse, who were sent to the seaside for the health of the child, are safe.

Miss Sears had only recently arrived at the mission station from Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born in England.

Your money is safe when invested in a diamond; easy terms. Loftis Bros. & Co., 108 State.

## LABOR WAR ON MERRIAM.

### NEW YORK FEDERATION RESENTS HIS CŒUR D'ALENE ORDERS.

### Dispatch from Secretary Alger Quoted to Show That the General Went Outside of His Instructions—Opinion of Public Men Favorable to Sending More Troops to Philippines—Captain De la Mar to Wed His Divorced Wife.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 18.

### Labor Union Attacks Gen. Merriam.

The Central Federated union has decided to take action against Brigadier General Merriam, U. S. A., for his interference in the mining strike at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho. At the meeting of the union today a communication from the War department to Secretary Ernest Bohm was read. Inclosed was a telegram sent to General Merriam during the troubles which read:

"You will instruct Major Smith, commanding at Wallace, that he is to use the United States troops to aid the State authorities simply to suppress rioting and to maintain peace and order.

"These were your original instructions. The army must have nothing to do with the enforcing of rules for the government of mines or miners' unions. That is a matter for the local authorities to deal with.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

As soon as this was read Delegate Harris of the Cigarmakers said:

"We have now received assurance that General Merriam had no right to order mine-owners not to employ union men. The War department has shown that it does not approve General Merriam's action.

"I move that a committee be appointed to draw up charges to be sent to President McKinley demanding the removal of General Merriam for a violation of the United States constitution. Let us nail him with his own words. Let us get a copy of the edict issued by him and demand his trial by court-martial."

The suggestion was approved with cheers and a committee was appointed to draw up charges.

* * *

### Capt. De la Mar to Wed His Divorced Wife.

For the second time Captain Joseph Raphael De la Mar, miner, mariner, and multimillionaire, has fallen in love with the beautiful young woman whom New-Yorkers once knew as Miss Nellie Virginia Sands. In the interval between the two desperate attachments the two have been married and divorced.

These facts tend to impart to the new love affair a piquancy that is greatly to the Parisian taste. For it is in Paris that the two are now living, and so far only a few residents of the American colony there have been aware of the rumor that a second marriage between these two interesting persons may take place within a few weeks. To New-Yorkers this information will be a complete surprise.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Hillis preached his last sermon until autumn at Plymouth Church this morning. There was an unusually large congregation. Among those attending were a number of members of the Illinois and Wisconsin Coal Dealers' association, who are on a trip East.

* * *

### Would Send More Troops to Philippines.

A symposium published in a New York paper indicates that the Governors and National Guard officers in the several States believe more troops should at once be sent to General Otis in the Philippines and a more vigorous policy pursued in putting down the rebellion there. The present line of action is, according to their views, more costly in lives and less creditable to our government than the other would be.

Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island says: "Immediate action should be taken. A force of men large enough to crush out the rebellion should at once be sent to the Philippines."

Adjutant General Sacket of the same State: "In my judgment we have altogether too small a force in the Philippines."

Governor Tanner of Illinois: "We have got into this business, and we must get out of it even if it takes 100,000 men. It is humiliating to think we are now fighting over the same ground we were a year ago."

Adjutant General Reece of Illinois: "The time for nonsense is past. Our men are simply wearing themselves out."

Governor Powers of Maine: "Forces sufficient to utterly stamp out the rebellion the next dry season should be sent."

Governor Richards of Wyoming: "I believe in vigorous action. If 35,000 men are not enough, then 100,000 men should be sent."

Adjutant General Stitzer of Wyoming: "There should be force enough in the Philippines to crush the rebellion and overawe the natives."

Colonel Theodore Townsend of Delaware: "The force there is totally inadequate. At least 75,000 are required. The present policy is cruel, both to our men and the natives."

Adjutant General Stryker of New Jersey: "I certainly think the administration is making a grave mistake in not sending a larger force to the Philippines."

Governor Stanley of Kansas: "I am in favor of sending over sufficient men to crush the insurgents without delay."

Brigadier General Hughes: "I consider it a piece of foolishness to send over such a small force."

Governor Greer of Oregon believes the war has been dragging on long enough, and more men should be sent to put an end to it speedily.

Governor Rogers of Washington: "If more men are needed Washington is ready to furnish them."

Adjutant General Jummel of Louisiana favors sending 200,000 men if necessary, for he wants to see a swift finish.

Governor Candler of Georgia says it is folly to let the war drag, and more men should be sent.

Governor Sadler of Nevada: "If the war must go on enough troops should be sent to conquer the insurgents without delay rather than permit an insufficient force to be sacrificed without accomplishing the purpose in view."

* * *

### Newspaper Published by Prisoners.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Prison Forum was distributed to its 5,000 "free" subscribers today. It is printed in the Kings County Penitentiary by prisoners, and is for the benefit of all the prisoners in the penal institutions of Greater New York. Aside from some matter written by an official of the department, the original articles are all contributed by prisoners, and the whole is edited by a young man, "up for grand larceny," who has had newspaper experience in the Elmira Reformatory.

A feature of this number of the Forum is a series of letters on "If I Were a Citizen," in which contributors voice their longings to be taken from the criminal class. A page of good verse, another of jokes, a full page cartoon, news of the several institutions under Mr. Lantry's control, and two pages of editorial matter make up this monthly. There are no advertisements.

* * *

### Theft and Fraud by a Banker's Daughter.

The next time they sing a song at Worcester, Mass., where music festivals are popular, there may be a topical verse or two about Fanny McPherson. Fanny is the slender, blue-eyed miss of 18 years who was arrested on Saturday in the dining-room of the Hotel Lincoln while calmly eating lamb chops, and charged with stealing dresses and jewelry worth $500 from Mrs. W. C. Wooley of the Hotel Gerard.

When arraigned today in the West Side Police Court before Magistrate Wentworth Fanny was as cool as ever. She shielded her face with her hands to keep everybody from taking her picture. She pleaded guilty and was remanded until Tuesday to give her parents a chance to come forward in her behalf. A dispatch tonight from Worcester said they were not disposed to help her. Her father is a banker.

The New York police stand amazed at this young girl's audacity. Two weeks ago she reached here from Worcester with a hand satchel and a few pennies in her purse. She was becomingly dressed in black, her hat was chic, and her face was demure. She coolly walked into the St. Denis Hotel and ordered a suite of rooms. She said she was Miss Margaret Richards of Richmond, Va. Her trunks, she nonchalantly said, would be here in a few days, likewise two saddle horses.

They did everything they could to make her comfortable at the St. Denis, and she staid there a week. Finally it dawned on the management that "Miss Richards" might not pay her bill, but meanwhile she had taken her hand satchel and flitted.

Next she appeared, last Tuesday afternoon, at the Hotel Gerard, where she coolly engaged a suite of rooms. It was here she stole the dress.

Her third appearance was at the Hotel Lincoln. She fooled the police at the West Forty-seventh Street Station as thoroughly as she fooled the clerks at the hotels.

Worcester police records show that Fanny McPherson was arrested in 1897, when only 16 years old, charged with stealing clothing from the Hamilton Hotel. She was sent to the Industrial School at Lancaster, Mass., for eighteen months.

* * *

### Church Closes Owing to the Briggs Contest.

The Briggs controversy and the coming McGiffert trial are given as the causes of the abandonment of the Calvary Presbyterian Church by the congregation. The building will be sold for a synagogue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, handed in his resignation today. Dr. Chambers said his resignation was due to a failure to gain members from the neighborhood in which the church is located. Next Sunday he will talk on the Briggs controversy and its effect on the general body of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Chambers gave out for publication without comment a letter written to him by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury. It says:

"Presbyterianism in New York is passing through sad experiences now, and I fear that still sadder times are in store for us. Evidently our presbytery is out of the line of popular approval, whether or not of divine approval."

* * *

### Riot Follows Effort to Convert Hebrews.

The East Side was the scene of disorder, riot, and almost bloodshed today. Had Mayor Van Wyck been present he would have found every excuse to revoke the permit of Wilson W. Dunlap, who is endeavoring to convert Hebrews. The Mayor said a week ago that if religious beliefs were attacked he would act at once. Complaints will be made to the Mayor tomorrow that this was done.

Seldom have such disgraceful scenes occurred in that locality on Sunday. The turbulence of Saturday was tame in comparison. From the moment the covered gospel wagon left the headquarters, 202 East Houston street, until its return, three hours later, a hooting, howling mob surrounded it, and every conceivable object was hurled at the missionary and his companions.

* * *

### Dogs and Cats in a Theater Fire.

Trained dogs and educated cats were the participants in a panic and the heroes of a fire in Koster & Bial's Roof Garden in West Thirty-fourth street early today. There were about thirty of the animals, and while the excitement lasted they furnished more surprises than a girl's boarding school on commencement day. The fire was caused by crossed electric light wires on the stage of the roof garden.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons appeared at the theater during the fire wearing evening dress trousers, patent leather ties, a straw hat, and an overcoat. His first thought was of the dogs and cats confined in cages on the stage of the music hall. Aarons opened the door of a cage in which two Great Danes were confined. In their haste to escape one of the dogs knocked Aarons down.

With a howl the animals made a dash for the street door. They leaped over the chairs and tables, scattering firemen and theater employés. The other dogs followed them as quickly as the doors of the cages were opened. Each dog made a bee line for the door and howled in a different key. For a minute the auditorium was full of dogs.

Professor Leonidas, the owner of the dogs, ran out of his hotel half dressed. Up and down the street he chased, shouting and whistling. His dogs were doing more "business" and getting more applause than they had ever won on any stage. To add to the confusion a fireman turned the hose on one of the "kiyis." His yelps were drowned out out of him. He went shooting down the pavement ahead of the stream and landed against a railing half dead. The cats refused to leave their cages and had to be carried out. The damage caused by the fire amounted to $8,000.

* * *

### Metropolitan Employes Talk of Striking.

It was announced today at the regular weekly meeting of the Central Federated Labor union in Clarendon Hall that the 5,000 employés of the Metropolitan Street Railway company were being organized and that demands had been made upon the officials of the company for the correction of alleged abuses.

It was said that in the event of failure on the part of the company to grant the concessions demanded all of the many lines controlled by the Metropolitan company might be suddenly tied up and the biggest strike in the history of street railways inaugurated.

The particular grievance against the Metropolitan is its system of paying motormen and conductors by the trip, and not by the day. The "trippers," it is charged, sometimes wait around the company's stables thirteen to fourteen hours a day, and in that time earn as little as 35 cents.

* * *

### Divorce Trial of Deaf Mutes in Sign Language.

A family of deaf mutes, nearly all of whose friends and relatives are also without the senses of speech and hearing, participate in a remarkable suit brought by Mrs. Mary L. Haight for a limited divorce. The complainant is a deaf mute and so is her husband, Henry Jansen Haight, a wealthy New-Yorker. The case, brought before Judge Hirschberg at Newburg, where the wife resides, has been postponed until July 1, when a hearing will be had, with the assistance of an interpreter, in the sign language.

* * *

### Poisoning Mystery in New York.

John Sperber, whose wife was found poisoned in her apartments at 158 East Thirty-second street on Saturday, was held in $2,000 bail in Yorkville Police Court today. The police charge him with giving his wife morphine. They say he wanted to marry Annie Schellisch.

All day the woman lay in a semi-comatose state in Bellevue Hospital. In her lucid moments she would beg that she be allowed to see her husband, declaring that she loved him and that it was not his fault that she took poison.

Sperber and his wife were married more than four years ago. At that time they both were in the employ of James A. Bailey, the circus owner. It was said he married her to get a small estate which she expected to inherit at the death of her father.

After leavnig Mr. Bailey's employ Sperber went to work in the office of the Consumers' Gas company. He made himself valuable and promotion followed. Success in business seemed to turn Sperber's head. From a quiet, domestic man he became a frequenter of the Tenderloin.

* * *

### Dresser Wedding in Paris.

The wedding of Miss Susan Leroy Dresser and Vicomte D'Osmoy will take place tomorrow in Paris, at the Church of St. Philippe de Roule. Afterward Mr. and Mrs George W. Vanderbilt, the bride's brother-in-law and sister, will give a reception at the Hotel Bristol. It is quite remarkable that three members of the Dresser family should have married great fortunes. These are Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Brown, and Daniel Leroy Dresser, whose wife was Miss Emma Burnham.

Vicomte Romain D'Osmoy and his bride will start after the wedding for his château in Normandy, where they will pass their honeymoon. Then they are coming over here for a trip and will visit Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Brown at Newport.

LOW RATES TO ST. LOUIS

And Return via Illinois Central.

Account of Elks' reunion. Tickets on sale June 19 and 20; good to return until June 24. Tickets and reservations at city ticket office, 99 Adams street, and at Central Station, Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth, Hyde Park, and Sixty-third street stations.

## ELEVEN FIREMEN BADLY HURT.

### Chief of Omaha Department and His Men Injured While Taking Powder from a Burning Building.

Omaha, Neb., June 18.—[Special.]—Eleven firemen, including the chief of the department, were seriously but not fatally injured by the explosion during the fire at Allen Bros.' wholesale grocery early this morning. They were:

Giseke, Otto; arm fractured by falling bricks.
Hardy, Frank, fireman; burned face and hands.
Hoffman, Joseph; body, hands, and face burned.
McCumber, John, pipeman; burned face and hands.
Ormsby, John J., Lieutenant; burned face and hands.
Ramge, Martin; burned face and hands.
Redell, John, Chief of Omaha Fire department; left eye closed; hands burned; painful but not dangerous.
Redell, Harry, son of Chief; burned face, hands, and back, and cut on legs.
Ruane, Thomas, Lieutenant; probably fatal; burned and bruised.
Simpson, Isaac, assistant engineer; head, back hurt; suction blew out of engine and struck him.
Sullivan, John, Lieutenant; burned face and hands.

The firemen were injured by the explosion of 400 pounds of gunpowder, which stood on the first floor, near the open elevator. The powder was contained in two large iron tanks, and was separately incased in ten-pound cans.

The firemen were warned by employés of Allen Bros., who arrived early, of the explosives, and with admirable coolness went about the task of getting the dangerous tanks to a place of safety.

One tank was dragged across the street and out of harm. The second tank was attached to a rope, and a number of men seized the other end. As the cumbrous load was being cautiously pulled from the platform it tilted, and the iron lid fell back, exposing the round tin cans piled in tiers within.

At the same time the fourth and fifth floors were a raging furnace and hundreds of burning splinters were borne to the street below. One long glowing splinter fell directly into the open tank and drove its fiery end into the explosive.

The concussion which followed shattered windows blocks from the scene. The heroic firemen were lifted bodily and hurled to the pavement. Their clothing was blown from their bodies or kindled to a blaze. Horses of the department plunged madly and two teams broke from their drivers and dragged heavy engines through the crowd at a gallop. But one of the men was seriously injured and he will recover.

## FAVORS HAWAII TERRITORY.

### Congressman Mendell Believes People of New Possessions Should Have Local Self-Government.

Victoria, B. C., June 18.—[Special.]—W. F. Mendell, member of Congress from the State of Wyoming, is spending a month in Honolulu while studying the conditions and political prospects of this new candidate for Statehood.

"I think there is no question but that Hawaii will be given a Territorial form of government," he said in a Honolulu interview. "I do not see how anything else can be done. Personally I am in favor of a Territorial form with the most liberal system of self-government.

"I insist and shall insist that the Hawaiian people should have the handling of all their local affairs. This country has been independent many years, and has kept pace with greater powers in all matters of government.

"I am sure that your public men who are familiar with local conditions and the views and needs of the people, can enact your local laws to far better advantage than Congress could ever hope to do.

"My ideas of just the form of government that will be established are these: A name, the 'Territory of Hawaii,' relations with it to be precisely the same as now between the United States and its Territories of the mainland, except that Hawaii be left in absolute, or as nearly absolute, control of its local affairs as may appear best for the public interest.

"I would hardly venture to say that this platform will prevail in Congress, but I believe the West, and perhaps also most of the East, will be extremely friendly to such a policy."

Late Honolulu papers publish President McKinley's formal official announcement directing that the general election provided for by the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii to be held on the last Wednesday of September next shall not be held.

All native officers whose terms of office shall expire before appropriate legislation shall have been enacted by Congress shall be continued in their offices at the pleasure of the President.

## LEAVE EVANSTON ON SAME DAY.

### Friends Say Mrs. E. J. Ickes and John Wagner Have Gone to Pittsburg.

Mrs. E. J. Ickes of Evanston has not been in that suburb since last Monday. She is the wife of E. J. Ickes, superintendent of the Evanston Electric company. John Wagner left Evanston on last Monday and mutual friends say he and Mrs. Ickes have gone to Pittsburg. Wagner is 22 years old. Mrs. Ickes' age is given as 40. She has three children; Jesse H., a member of the Evanston fire department; Rose, aged 21; and Roland, aged 14.

Both Wagner and Mrs. Ickes, who did not reside with her husband, lived at the boarding-house of Mrs. Abbie Kamerer, 802 Grove street. A romance is declared by those who know them to be hidden in the case. Some time ago, they say, Wagner was ill and was given up by his physician, Dr. P. D. Harding. Mrs. Ickes, they say, interested herself in his case and by her nursing saved Wagner's life.

Mr. Ickes could not be seen yesterday at his house, 825 Emerson street. His daughter refused to talk.

## SHIP MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

### Supposed Loss of an Italian Bark in the Mediterranean Sea—Bound for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—One of the great mysteries of the deep now attracting the attention of shipping men concerns the whereabouts of the well-known Italian bark La Fiducia, Captain Catanzano, with its crew of sixteen men.

This missing craft sailed from Girgenti March 3 for Philadelphia, laden with 800 tons of brimstone, and since that time no tidings of it have been had.

Vessels seldom get through the Straits of Gibraltar without being reported by Lloyds' agents, but this vessel has either done so or else has foundered in the placid waters of the Mediterranean Sea. It has been just 107 days since the craft made sail for Philadelphia, and the passage should not have taken more than sixty days.

## ANGLO - AMERICAN MONUMENT.

### British and United States Soldiers to Join in Erecting Memorial to Dead in Samoa.

Vancouver, B. C., June 18.—Australian advices say that the officers of the British and American warships who have been fraternizing during the recent trouble in Samoa have decided to erect a joint monument to the memory of the English-speaking slain in the various engagements. It is intended to erect a granite monument, with the names of the British engraved on one panel and the Americans on the other. Surmounting the roll of the killed will be the British and American flags intertwined.

Bad Complexions Need
Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents. Lovely, harmless beautifier; marvelous results.

## HEARS HIS OWN EULOGY.

### E. W. BOVEE HAS FUNERAL SERMON IN ADVANCE.

### Services Held at Benton Harbor, Mich., in Compliance with Urgent Desire of Eccentric Old Man — The Rev. George B. Simons Preaches on Text Selected by Subject of His Words—Strange Scene During the Unusual Proceeding.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Benton Harbor, Mich., June 18.—With his face flurried with conflicting emotions and his eyes fixed on the space where his bier and body were supposed to lay in shrouds of death, E. W. Bovee, an apoplectic, eccentric man of 75 years listened to his own funeral sermon tonight, preached at the Baptist Church by the Rev. George B. Simons.

The living, but supposed dead, man listened attentively to the eulogy presumed to be evoked by his death, hummed the dirges that were sung, and after the services walked feebly out of the church, said "dotage be d——" in answer to the intimations contained in a conversation on the church steps.

Deacon Bovee's opportunity to attend his own funeral services was the result of his continued solicitations for the privilege.

It is said by his fellow-churchmen that he has always had ideal notions on the way the last tribute to any mortal should be paid and his strange desire to be environed with essentially the same scenes that will soon surround his bier is believed to be due to this.

Some time ago he had a second stroke of apoplexy and apprehending a third and mortal attack he repeatedly importuned the Rev. Simons to grant his wish.

### Chooses His Own Text.

The biblical text of the eulogy selected by Deacon Bovee himself, was, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course," from Second Timothy, iv., 7.

Organist Mrs. John Osborn preluded the funeral with a softened dirge, which induced the solemnity that prevailed throughout the service. Deacon Bovee sat to the front, his gray head bent too low to be conspicuous. His face bore an expression of waning health that almost suggested an early repetition of the services.

A defect in his eyesight that causes him to move his eyebrows and incessantly wink his eyes invested him with the appearance of a man of eccentric temperament.

Seated alone as if to absorb the sentiment of the occasion, the sight of the man, presumably dead, was calculated to induce singular mental experiences in those who vaguely gazed upon him.

### Sermon Brief and Sincere.

There was no cortége, nor was there a bier, but no one would have crossed the floor where the bier was presumed to be and to where Dr. Simons reverentially looked.

The sermon was brief and reference to the personality was by implication. The singularity of the service was lost in its sincerity.

After the services the congregation dispersed quietly and whispering coteries collected on the church steps.

It was at the chance hearing of one of these conversations that the savant took issue with an assertion and refuted it with "Dotage be d——". He vanished in the shades of the trees as the lamps in the church went out.

## OFFERS ANOTHER STADIUM SITE

### George H. Hulbert Wants Building and Permanent Athletic Park at Twenty-second Street and the Lake.

Charles Truax, chairman of the Chicago Autumnal Festival committee, stated last night another site had been offered for the stadium. The location is a strip of land on the lake front, running from Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth street. The offer of the land is made by George H. Hulbert, 12 Sherman street, who says that in addition to the stadium he would like to see a permanent athletic park located there.

Dredgings from the drainage canal are being dumped by scows off this property, and it is held possible by Mr. Hulbert that any reasonable amount of made land can be secured for a stadium and park.

The North Side Business-Men's association will meet in Brand's Hall, North Clark and Erie streets, at 9 o'clock this evening to take action with a view of securing the stadium for the North Side. A general indorsement of the plan is expected, and a plan of operations will be decided upon. This morning John M. Roach, General Manager of the North Chicago Street railroad company, will submit a proposition in writing to Chairman Truax regarding transportation facilities in case the Ogden site on the North Side is selected for the stadium.

## CRISPI'S PLAN FOR PEACE.

### Former Italian Premier Says Formation of a Grand Republic Will Solve Difficulties

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—In an article by ex-Premier Crispi of Italy, published by a local paper, he has the following to say apropos of the peace conference at The Hague:

"There is only one way for Europe to save itself from the war horrors in store—emulate the example of the United States and make one grand republic of all the countries of Europe.

"This will efface the frontiers which diplomacy created, changing them into State boundaries.

"The perpetual animosities between the nations will be rooted out, racial and international jealousies and prejudices will be lost in one fraternal, concerted effort of civil progress, bringing life again to the human race, now poisoned by the barbarous and destructive envies of conquest."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
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FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Kodaks

SWEET, WALLACH & CO.

84 Wabash Ave., Opposite Field's

# ATTACK ON DR. ANDREWS

## CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR DENOUNCES HIS METHODS.

**Delegate Keating Accuses Him of Teaching Immorality—Resolutions Adopted Demanding His Discharge as Superintendent of Public Instruction—Action of South Park Board Against Automobiles Is Commended by Some of the Speakers.**

The school policy of Superintendent of Schools E. Benjamin Andrews was the subject of animated, and at times vehement, discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Dr. Andrews came in for savage excoriation both in speech and resolution. His methods were denounced as undemocratic and pernicious in the extreme; he was referred to personally as a moral leper, a menace to the morals of the growing generation and the community in general, and his dismissal from his position by the Board of Education was asked for.

James Brennock, Treasurer of the Federation, declared the time has come for the people of Chicago to rise against the autocratic, one-handed, Rockefeller administration of the public schools, as they did against Yerkes and the fifty-year franchise proposition a short time ago.

Resolutions were introduced commending the South Park board for its action in prohibiting the using of automobiles on the boulevards and in the parks. Reference was had, however, only to the phase of the question which concerned the running of these vehicles by corporations for profit, but as the resolutions failed to take notice of the private use of the vehicles, the right of which was vigorously insisted upon by several speakers, it was referred to the Resolutions committee for further action.

### Andrews' Discharge Demanded.

The following resolutions bearing on the school question, reported by the Resolutions committee, were adopted after a spirited discussion, and the Committee on Public Institutions was instructed to wait on Mayor Harrison with a copy of them and urge him to take action accordingly, and copies were ordered sent the Board of Education and the Teachers' federation:

"Whereas, The policy of E. Benjamin Andrews, that is now controlling the schools of the City of Chicago, is undemocratic and creating chaos in the schools, inasmuch as the teachers' positions are in jeopardy, thereby destroying the interest which the teachers bestow on their work, and this is detrimental to the scholars; and,

"Whereas, The views of the said E. Benjamin Andrews, as contained in the Rocky Mountain News of Dec. 31, four months after his appointment as Superintendent of Chicago schools, are of a nature which is so abominable that if put into practice would revive the wickedness of ancient times as described in the Old Testament, which destroyed ancient civilization and the nations as well.

"Resolved, That we, the Chicago Federation of Labor, denounce the policy of E. Benjamin Andrews, Superintendent of the public schools of the City of Chicago, for his autocratic methods in school management; and,

"Resolved, That his advice on the cessation of the propagation of the lower orders be condemned as unworthy of an educator and immoral as a citizen.

"Resolved, That we, the Chicago Federation of Labor, request the dismissal of E. Benjamin Andrews from the superintendency of the public schools of the City of *Chicago and call on* the members of the *Board of Education* to put the request into execution at the next election by the board.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to every organization affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor for their approval."

The resolutions are signed by E. A. Davis, chairman, and John Mangan and William T. Dunn of the Resolutions committee.

### Methods Are Denounced.

All the speeches on these resolutions were in similar vein. Dr. Andrews was declared to be the creature of Dr. Harper and the Chicago University, and consequently of Mr. Rockefeller, and his methods were denounced as inimical to the common people and in the interests of university graduates and the aristocracy of wealth.

Delegate Keating of the printers declared in the course of a long speech the public was not aware of all the grievances which led up to the resignation of Mrs. Ella F. Young. He declared she had discovered repeated instances of spies secretly working among the teachers in the interest of Dr. Andrews, and that on the unconfirmed testimony of "these miscreants" teachers were made to feel the weight of the Superintendent's displeasure.

"It is the most damnable thing I ever heard of," shouted Mr. Keating, "and shows the true character of this educator, who, posing in the disguise of morality, is indeed a veritable moral leper. He claims to teach a high moral education, but what he teaches is immoral."

He declared as things are now the teachers have no protection and are discharged without any adequate reason and shut off from the opportunity of earning an honest livelihood.

Delegates O'Connor, Brennock, and Ingram were among the other speakers, and they all inveighed against Dr. Andrews' methods.

Mr. Brennock declared the present situation a grave one for the public schools of Chicago, which for many years have held a high place among institutions of learning. Dr. Andrews' methods and ideas, he declared, were not only opposed to the interests of the people, but were a menace to a high standard of morality.

"He is the creature of Rockefeller," he declared, "and his purpose is to promote Rockefeller's ideas. He talks about the outsiders in the schools. The outsider he refers to is the child of the proletariat."

### Attack on Automobiles.

The resolutions regarding the action of the South Park board were introduced by Delegate Dunn of the Horseshoers. The preamble declared that combinations of capital and a syndicate of labor crushers have been attempting to deprive the law-abiding people of Chicago of the right of way along the boulevards and in the parks, which belong to the people and not the trusts. It also declared that automobiles, with the assistance of electricity, electric railroads, bicycles, and the telephone will in a short time drive horseshoers, harnessmakers, and numerous other mechanics out of existence.

Delegate Ingram of the Machinists said the resolution as it read indorsed the action of the park board in prohibiting all kinds of automobiles from the boulevards and parks, and this was something which he did not approve. He declared the order was an attempt to block the wheels of progress, which would never be sustained by the people. He declared the federation would make a laughing stock of itself by adopting any such resolution.

Delegate Ryan of the Architectural Iron Workers said there was no use of the federation or any other body bucking its head against the inevitable; that the automobile had come to stay, and that the federation would make itself as ridiculous as had the park board by attempting to stop it. He said he was of the opinion that a scheme which enabled the laboring man to get a cheap ride over the boulevards was for his benefit, and was not a thing for his condemnation.

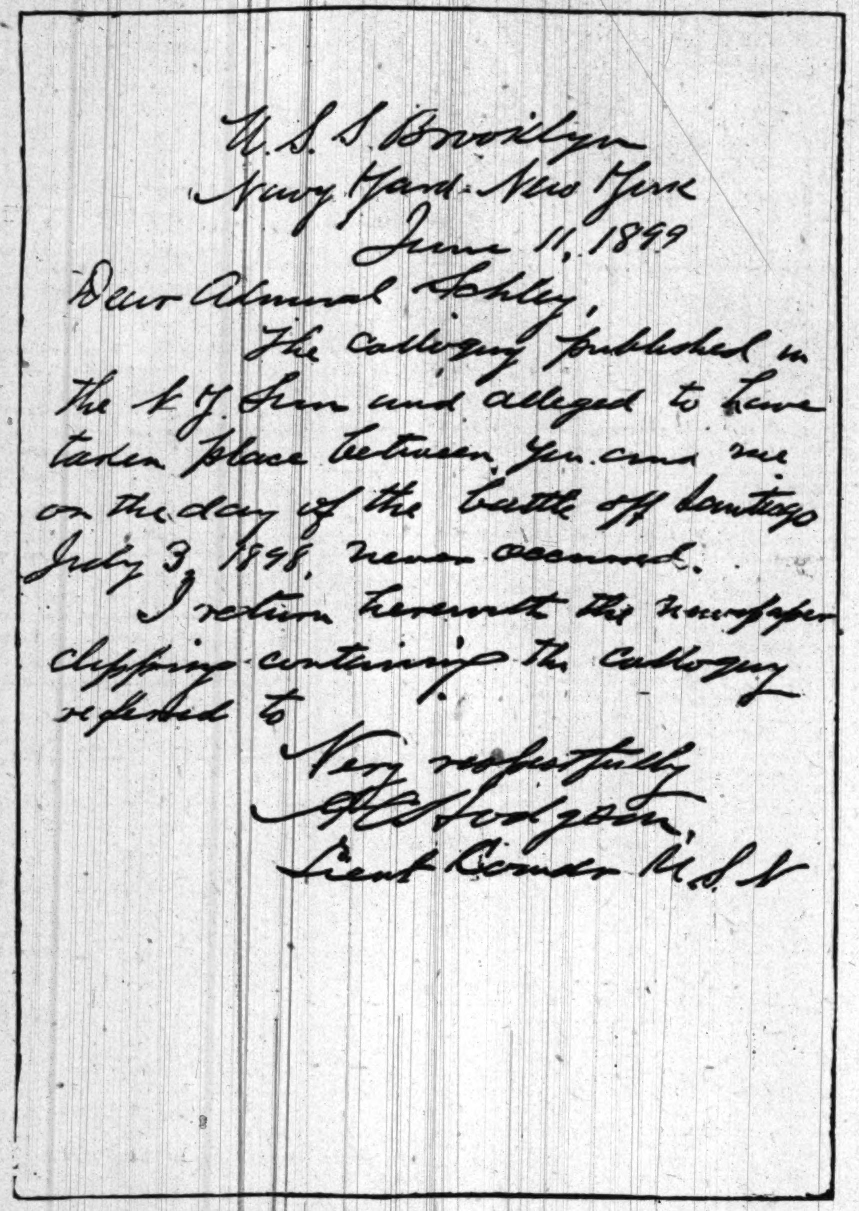
"If the horseshoers and the harnessmakers suffer from this innovation," he said, "let them turn to something else. For my part, I believe the automobile has come to stay, and I believe it to be a conservator of health and comfort."

Delegate Payne said while he was opposed to giving corporations a monopoly of these privileges, there was no doubt in his mind the automobile had come to stay. He suggested if any profit was to come from the public use of them in the parks and on the boulevards it should come to the park boards, who should take control of this thing. The coming of the new vehicle might deprive the horseshoer and the harnessmaker of employment, but it would give added labor to others, so that labor would not be a loser.

### School Text Books Discussed.

Resolutions were also introduced protesting against alleged action of the Board of Education with reference to text books, whereby it was charged the American Book company has fastened itself upon the taxpayers with a firmer hold, and instructing President Doyle to appoint a committee to wait upon Mayor Harrison and urge that these books be made by Chicago labor, thereby leaving $1,500,000 among union printing houses in this city instead of sending it to be divided among non-union concerns in the East.

# HODGSON'S DENIAL OF N. Y. SUN'S "COLLOQUY."



U. S. S. Brooklyn
Navy Yard. New York
June 11, 1899

Dear Admiral Schley,

The colloquy published in the N. Y. Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago July 3, 1898, never occurred.

I return herewith the newspaper clipping containing the colloquy referred to

Very respectfully
A. C. Hodgson
Lieut Comdr U.S.N

The New York Sun having questioned the authenticity of the letter from Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, declaring false the now famous "Schley-Hodgson colloquy," the Baltimore American prints Hodgson's letter of denial in fac-simile, as herewith reproduced by "The Tribune." The "colloquy" was first brought out by the New York Sun, which continues to champion it as having actually been spoken, and is as follows:

Schley—Hard a-port!
Hodgson—You mean starboard.
Schley—No, I don't. We are near enough to them (the Spaniards) already.
Hodgson—But we'll cut down the Texas.
Schley—Damn the Texas! Let it look out for itself.

Hodgson was navigator of the Brooklyn, and received his orders from Captain Cook. The "colloquy," if true, would prove a grave breach of naval regulations on the part of Schley in taking the command of the Brooklyn out of the hands of its Captain at a critical moment and for no reason. Moreover, the alleged sentiments regarding the fate of the Texas would not be creditable to the Admiral.

General Felix Agnus of Baltimore offers to give $5,000 to any charity the New York Sun may designate if that paper can bring out proof that its "colloquy" took place.

# DR. ANDREWS' DENVER ADDRESS

**Says Poverty Might Be Abolished by Suppressing of the Meaningless Boor in Society.**

Denver, Colo., June 18.—[Special.]—Professor E. Benjamin Andrews lectured in the East Denver High School course on Dec. 30 before an audience composed largely of teachers and students of social economy. After the lecture he said to a reporter:

"As I said on the platform tonight, any great revolution in the conditions of humanity must not be confined to the upper crust of the social fabric, but must begin at the bottom and extend through the whole social fabric, and women, not men, will be the leaders in the movement, as is demonstrated in the great work they are accomplishing at present by means of concerted action in clubdom."

It was his discourse, however, that contained the sensational feature which has called forth the denunciation of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"I believe that the abolition of poverty is not a dream," he said in his address. "The idea of an anti-poverty specific is not visionary. If we could found and continue for a time a high and proper idea of life among the lower classes it would mightily tend to the suppression of parenthood upon the parent. They would not undertake the work of propagation when there was danger of their offspring sinking to a lower level than they themselves now occupy. I believe we could take hold of the abolition of poverty by suppressing the propagation of the meaningless boor.

"But we are reforming the upper crust and forgetting that there is another crust far down below. You must go on so there will be no reproduction of that lower crust. The general line of humanity is not being reformed. Unless you can build up a higher idea of life in the lower crust—the entire structure—there will be no forward movement in all humanity.

"I do not suppose that General Booth has ever read John Stuart Mill. I wish he might read him, for it would do him good. It is remarkable that both men thought out the solution on the same plan. General Booth has raised much money, but something else is necessary. It is easy enough to raise money, but the poor people won't go to the colonies. They prefer their dog's life in the city. Therefore, if you are going to do something in the colonization project you must get your people by force. The common law must be changed.

"Here comes the point where the schoolmaster comes into play. By a proper reform in the public school system it is possible to elevate the standard of life so that the parasitic population will begin to disappear. These reforms are extremely simple.

"There should be a reconstruction of the schools from a moral standpoint. I would have positive morality taught from the first grade to the top. You need not get into any difficulty with any religious dogma by teaching this in the public schools. There are no parents anywhere who do not wish their children to have the main virtues of morality. But we should be more careful in selecting our teachers. It must be admitted that there are those among us who are not exactly fitted to be the exponents of morality in a positive fashion."

"Quality first, price last," is the motto applied in the preparation of "T. & T." brand coffee. For sale by all grocers.

# MOY FUNG LOY IS BURIED.

## ARRESTS FOLLOW FUNERAL OF CHINESE JOSS HOUSE ATTENDANT.

**His Countrymen Return from Rosehill, Where the Interment Takes Place, and Police Are Called to Quell Their Disturbance—Strange Procession Goes to Cemetery with Clangor of Gongs to Drive Away Evil Spirits—Crowd Disturbs Exercises.**

Moy Fung Loy, attendant at the Joss house in South Clark street, was buried yesterday afternoon with ceremonies in keeping with his official dignity. The funeral pageant was heralded by the clangor of brass gongs and the newsboys' band. One carriage was reserved for the edibles placed on the grave that Fung Loy's spirit might not hunger nor thirst.

Festivities following the funeral resulted in the arrest of a score of Chinamen in the evening and nearly as many women, who were creating a disturbance at 311 Clark street, where a large number of Chinamen went after returning from the funeral and began a carousal. They became noisy, and the police ordered a cessation of the celebration. The order not being complied with, police from the Harrison Street Station in charge of Sergeant Mooney raided the place and arrested all the inmates.

While the prisoners were being placed in the patrol wagons a crowd gathered in Clark street, and men and women jeered the police. James Traverse, a negro, who was ordered to move on, struck Sergeant Mooney. A fight ensued, in which several bystanders took part. Traverse finally was subdued and taken to the station.

The preliminary ceremonies addressed to the gods of the Chinese were conducted in front of 319 South Clark street, at 2:30 o'clock. The people of the levee district, black, white, and yellow, crowded around and elbowed the police and each other in efforts to get a view of the ceremonies.

The high priests of the Chinese Masonic order performed strange rites to speed the soul of Fung Loy after the manner of their belief. They bowed low many times, poured libations of tea, and burned heaps of queerly-colored paper—the Chinese way of praying.

Sam Moy, cousin of Fung Loy, in a modern costume, and Suey Hong Low, chief mourner, attired in the raiment of a warrior of the medieval period and with his face blackened to denote grief, both mounted on horses, directed the procession that started after the ceremonies in Clark street.

The procession moved north in Clark street to Rosehill, where the remains were interred. The newsboys' band played funeral dirges in advance of the procession.

At Rosehill a crowd of 2,000 people, mostly women, awaited the procession. As it entered the cemetery and turned toward the Chinese plot, in the far northwest corner, there was a rush by the crowd to get there in time.

The Chinese hurried through the burial ceremony, doffed their ceremonial garb, and drove back to Chinatown, leaving paper standards at the head and foot of the grave. Flowers in costly designs were placed on the grave by the white wife of Sam Moy and the Chinese wife of Suey Hong Low. After two years the body will be disinterred for shipment to China for final burial. Every night for a week relatives will go to Rosehill and light candles at the head and foot of the grave.

# ROOSEVELT OUT OF THE RACE.

**Senator Hanna Sails for Europe Convinced That the Governor Does Not Aspire to Presidency.**

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—The Roosevelt boom for President has been punctured. Governor Roosevelt himself pricked it, and will publicly announce the fact within the next two or three weeks.

Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio had a hand in bringing about the collapse of the boom before he sailed for Europe last Wednesday. After the Columbus convention Senator Hanna said to a New-Yorker, who said he did not believe Roosevelt aspired to the Presidency:

"Well, a lot of people think he does, and if he means to keep out I think he ought to say so."

Later on, when Senator Hanna came to New York, he communicated directly with the Governor. The night before he went aboard ship he said some nice things about Governor Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt is making a fine Governor," he said, "but he is working too hard. He is too ambitious, and if he doesn't look out he will break down. He deserves a second term, and will undoubtedly get it. O, yes, he will be for President McKinley. I should not wonder if he made a speech saying so before many days."

# CASUALTIES IN FILIPINO WAR.

The War department yesterday received from General Otis the following list of deaths and injuries. Five are reported killed in the engagement at Zapote June 13. The regular weekly list of deaths from wounds and other causes is also forwarded. The list of wounded is unusually long, including forty-eight men injured since June 3.

The lists follow:

### Died on Field of Battle.

DAGUE, DAVID E., corporal company A, Fourteenth Infantry.

LAMORIE, NELSON T., company I, Fourteenth Infantry.

LAWS, THOMAS, sergeant, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry.

MOORE, JOHN, corporal, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry.

WAGNER, WALTER, Company A, First Iowa.

### From Wounds in Action.

GAMBLE, CHARLES, Company C, Third Infantry; wounds in action.

MARSHALL, GEORGE, corporal, Company M, Twelfth Infantry; wounds in action.

MYNOTT, MARK D., Battery D, Sixth Artillery; wounds in action.

BRANNAN, JOHN F., Company A, Fourteenth Infantry; wounds in action.

### From Other Causes.

CALKINS, CHARLES, Company E, Third Infantry; endocarditis.

EDMONDS, CHARLES W., Battery E, First Artillery; typhoid fever.

GRAY, WILLIAM, Company H, Twentieth Infantry; dysentery.

MADDEN, JOSEPH L., Battery L, Third Artillery; dysentery.

PROUTY, CHARLES, Company C, First South Dakota; typhoid fever.

SCHULTZ, GEORGE, Company A, Twenty-third Infantry; typhoid fever.

WARFIELD, FRED, Company B, Twentieth Kansas; diphtheria.

### Wounded.

ADAMS, CHARLES, corporal, Company M, Fourth Infantry; foot; moderate.

ADKINS, WILLIAM D., Company H, First Washington; thigh; slight.

ANDERSON, CHARLES G., Company I, First Washington; thigh; slight.

AVERY, HOWARD, Second Lieutenant, Company A, Fourth Infantry; thigh; moderate.

BALLARD, THORN S., Company I, Fourth Infantry; shoulder; moderate.

BENDEL, SENRO J., Company A, Fourth Infantry; ear; slight.

BOY, FRANK J., sergeant, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; hand; moderate.

BRANNEN, JOHN F., Company A, Fourth Infantry; head; severe.

BRETCH, DRAYTON, Company C, Ninth Infantry; hand; slight.

CASEBEER, JAMES A., Company D, First Montana; arm; slight.

CLAMPFFEE, GEORGE, Company B, Ninth Infantry; eyelid; slight.

CLAYTON, WILLIAM C., Battery E, First Artillery; thigh; slight.

COOPER, WILLIAM, Company A, Fourth Infantry; leg; moderate.

COLLINS, DENNIS A., Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; thigh; slight.

CONNELLY, PATRICK A., First Lieutenant, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry; leg; severe.

CURRY, WILLIAM, Company D, Fourth Infantry; arm; moderate.

DONNER, NORMAN E., Battery E, First Artillery; wrist; moderate.

DE FORREST, GEORGE L., Company B, Ninth Infantry; shoulder; moderate.

DONOVAN, JOSEPH L., First Lieutenant, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; thigh; severe.

DOYLE, MILES, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; neck and chest; severe.

FRANZ, ARTHUR, Company L, Fourth Infantry; head; slight.

GOLDMAN, BENJAMIN G., Company I, First Washington; hand; slight.

HARBESON, JAMES P., First Lieutenant, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; thigh; slight.

HARVED, POMROY, Company A, Fourth Infantry; thigh; moderate.

HENCHY, JOHN, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; hand; slight.

HOULIGAN, PATRICK, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; wrist; slight.

HULBER, HENRY, Company A, Fourth Infantry; hand; moderate.

KERTH, MONROE C., Second Lieutenant, Company L, Twenty-third Infantry; arm; severe.

LAPP, WILLIAM, Company L, Fourth Infantry; severe.

LONG, AVERY E., sergeant Battery E, First Artillery; forearm; moderate.

LOWE, HARVEY J., Company A, Fourth Infantry; severe.

McCUE, JAMES, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; leg; moderate.

McGRILLICUDDY, WILLIAM L, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; eye; severe.

McHENRY, JOHN W., Company L, Twelfth Infantry; arm; slight.

MIKUHKI, MICHAEL J., Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; clavicle; slight.

MULVIHILL, PATRICK, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; chest; moderate.

NEUVINNS, CHARLES, corporal, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; forearm; slight.

ODIN, ARTHUR, Company I, Ninth Infantry; arm; slight.

RAYNE, THOMAS H., Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; forearm; moderate.

ROSEBROCK, ARTHUR, Company L, Fourth Infantry; back; slight.

SHIRK, FRANK E., Company M, Twelfth Infantry; thigh; severe.

SILENE, WILLIAM, musician, Twelfth Infantry; leg; moderate.

STEPHAN, CHARLES, Company L, Fourth Infantry; hand; moderate.

TIERRAN, GEORGE, Company M, Twelfth Infantry; thigh; moderate.

ULINE, MICHAEL, Company L, Twelfth Infantry; thigh; moderate.

WARD, JOHN J., Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; wrist; moderate.

WENTWORTH, SAMUEL S., Battery E, First Artillery; ankle; moderate.

WHALEN, JOHN C., corporal, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; elbow; moderate.

# DEDICATED TO SONG SERVICE.

**Formal Opening of the Saengerfest Building in Cincinnati with Various Interesting Features.**

Cincinnati, O., June 18.—[Special.]—This afternoon with simple ceremonies a magnificent building was formally dedicated to the service of song and the uses of the Jubilee Sängerfest. The occasion was one long to be remembered in local German history, for it marks the preliminary work of a great demonstration in the history of mass choral singing in this country. The sängerfest is to be held June 28, 29, and 30.

The official dedication badge of the day was royal purple with gold fringe and gold lettering of the words "Einweihung der Sängerfesthalle, 18 Juni, 1899, Cincinnati, O.," with a picture of the building in the center, also in gold. These are worn by members of the Executive board, newspaper men, and prominent factors in the erection of the building. The united singers of Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington turned out en masse. Conservative estimates place the crowd present today at not less than 5,000. Even this comparatively huge crowd was lost in the intricacies of the mammoth structure.

The dedication program was carried out literally. German was the official speech of the day, and all addresses but Judge Caldwell's were made in that language. The program was opened by the orchestra with Weber's "Jubal Overture," followed by Beethoven's "The Heavens Are Telling," the orchestra and chorus of the united singers being directed by Professor Carl Lowman.

During the progress of the exercises in the hall a message from Chicago was received and read to the audience by President Bettmann. It was as follows:

"Bernhard Bettmann, President Jubilee Sängerfest, Cincinnati: Herzliche gratulation zum heutigen tage wuenchen riesingen ernstlich zum sängerfest. Moege die praechtige halle alse denkmal und erinnerung an das 50 jaerige sängerfest den Cincinnati lange erhalten blieben. Mit sängergruss vereinigte sänger Chicago.

"JUSTUS EMME, Praesedent."

# FATHER HUNTINGTON ON DUTIES

**He Preaches at the Church of the Ascension His Closing Sermon in Chicago.**

Father Huntington preached at the Church of the Ascension last evening upon the duties of a Christian life. It was his closing sermon in this city. He told his hearers they were not in this world merely for their own pleasure, but to do good. He said he believed few in the congregation would be able to give a reasonable answer to the question, "What am I for?" No one had a right, he said, to doubt God because he found the world full of trouble and suffering. It was the duty of every one to bear burdens as Christians—to be brave enough to face the hardships of a life of duty in this world because of the reward to come, and not seek to ride into heaven on beds of ease.

It was not enough, the speaker said, to do an occasional good deed in the intervals of earning a living and call that a purpose in life. Every one must have some fixed purpose in order to fill his place in God's plan, and perform this service no matter at what cost.

Father Huntington also preached in the morning.

# MAY CHANGE PARK BOARD

## GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO NORTH SIDE STARTS RUMOR OF SHAKE-UP.

**Goes Visiting in the Afternoon and Politicians Say Some Lincoln Commissioners Are in Danger of Being Dropped—Lake View Leaders in the Fight—Colonel Henderson Comes to Town on His Way Home—Calhoun on State Race.**

A general shaking up in the Lincoln Park board may be looked for soon. Governor Tanner spent yesterday afternoon and evening on the North Side. It is understood he was with Lloyd J. Smith visiting political workers in Lake View, where ex-Sheriff Pease and Robert M. Simon are making a bitter fight against the Governor. The impression was given out that all park patronage controlled by the Pease machine would be transferred to men who are friendly to the administration. Henry L. Hertz's political interest in the West Park system may suffer a like fate. The Governor went home at midnight.

### Congressman Henderson Here.

Congressman Henderson, recognized now as the next Speaker of the House, and Congressman Tawney of Minnesota were in conference at the Auditorium Annex, but they declined to tell the nature of matters discussed. Mr. Henderson is on his way home from Mr. Bland's funeral at Lebanon, Mo.

A. B. Cummins, Republican National committeeman of Iowa, and candidate for United States Senator, was at the Annex.

### Jones Denies Being Defeated.

Alex. J. Jones denies the published reports that he suffered defeat in Saturday night's election of officers at the Thirty-fourth Ward Democratic club. Mr. Jones says he supported Verne S. Tease, the successful candidate for President. He also says there will not be a contest over the election.

### Calhoun Talks of Race.

With W. J. Calhoun it is a question of expediency as to whether the Republicans of Illinois should renominate John R. Tanner for Governor. Until he has advised with leaders of the party Mr. Calhoun will not become an avowed candidate. Mr. Calhoun says:

"Every one must recognize that Governor Tanner has a strong organization. It may be so strong that if he wants the nomination no other candidate would stand any show. I am not so blinded or prejudiced as to underestimate his strength. Neither do I seek to pull him down and build myself up. The business part of his administration has been good, but he has incurred the opposition of many good people and of the press and his renomination may be found inexpedient. I do not know now that I want to be a candidate. My friends are making me one, but we can't tell what change public sentiment will undergo."

Notwithstanding Mr. Calhoun's undecided position the politicians regard him as the Governor's strongest opponent.

# LIVERIED MAIDS AS BUTLERS.

**New Fad in English Households Said to Have Been Adopted by Mrs. Palmer, Which She Denies.**

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—The haughty butler's days are numbered. His successor comes in the person of a demure young woman in livery. The maid in livery is the latest fad in English households. She made her cursey there a few months ago and has proved a success.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Jr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are said to be responsible for the introduction of the liveried maid into this country. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is essentially American and democratic in her tastes, fancied the idea because it offered responsible positions to well-educated American girls.

The liveried maids take higher rank in domestic circles than girls engaged for dining-room or chamber work. They have considerable authority over the corps of servants under them. They direct rather than do the actual work. They need to be young women of good appearance, endowed with executive ability.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is said to have selected her maids from among the graduates of a well-known cooking and training school for domestic servants. It is claimed that her servants are fresh-looking girls, all Americans by birth.

Mrs. Palmer, it is said, was pleasantly impressed with the idea of the liveried maids while in England, and brought over several English maids, who will don their liveries and make their début when Mrs. Palmer opens her Newport villa.

[Mrs. Potter Palmer said last night that she knew nothing about the introduction of liveried maids in this country and that she had none herself. She doubted that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt had one, and declined to give an expression on the wisdom of the fad. She disavowed that she was interested in the introduction in this country of maid butlers in livery, however.]

# MEIER FAMILY PLAN A REWARD.

**Amount Will Be Announced as Soon as Letters of Administration Are Granted.**

The relatives of Martin Meier have agreed that a large reward shall be offered for information leading to the arrest of his murderers. As soon as Joseph Meier is given letters of administration for the estate of his brother the reward will be announced. This will be early this week. A large number of policemen are steadily at work on the case, but Inspector Hunt is chagrined over the dearth of definite information.

"I am convinced that the offer of a substantial reward by the family will help us in the case," said the Inspector. "This money, whatever the amount, will not go to the Police department, because it is the duty of the police to apprehend the murderers. There are more than two people who know about the crime. The family is showing the right spirit in connection with the reward, and it will be an aid to the police, who are doing everything in their power to solve the mystery."

# M'KINLEY GIVEN LITTLE REST.

**Citizens of Holyoke, Mass., Assist the President in Putting In a Busy Sunday.**

Holyoke, Mass., June 18.—Sunday for the President was anything but the day of rest that was hoped for. The continual crowding of the curious citizens, the immense jam at the church this morning, and later in the day an unexpected and totally unprepared for reception in connection with the baccalaureate exercises at Mount Holyoke College, made the day long and tiresome for all. The President was not content with going once to church, but went twice, leaving Mrs. McKinley in the hands of her lady friends on each occasion.

A large crowd congregated about the residence of William Whiting, where the distinguished guests are being entertained, and by the time the party was ready for the short walk of two blocks to the church the streets were filled with people.

At the Second Congregational Church, which the Whitings attend, a much larger crowd had assembled, and it was only by deviating and entering a side door that admission was gained. Every seat and many extra chairs and settees were occupied.

The congregation rose respectfully as the President entered and remained standing until he sat down.

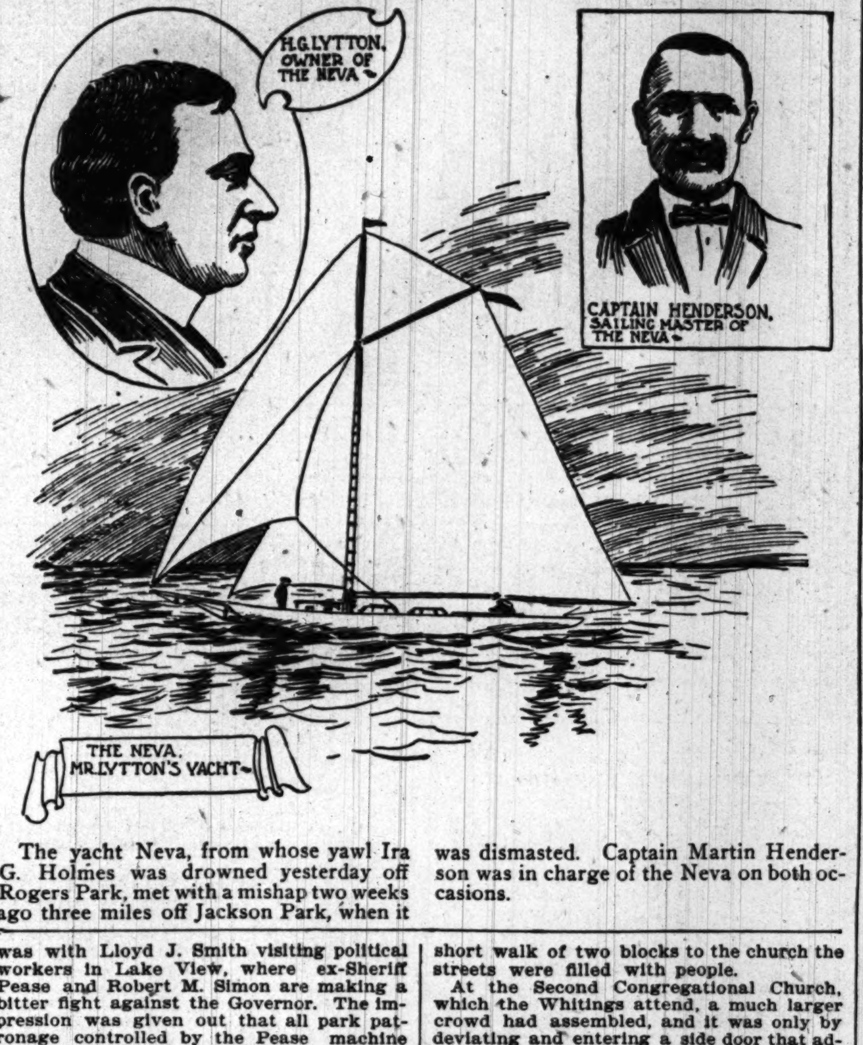
The Rev. Dr. Edwin Reed, pastor of the church, delivered the sermon. The service was in no way out of the ordinary, except for an enlarged choir and additional music. No deference was made to the presence of the Presidential party in any way, and nothing of national affairs was touched upon in the sermon.

In the afternoon the President went to South Hadley to attend the baccalaureate exercises at the chapel of Mount Holyoke College, at 4 o'clock. This was the first time President McKinley had been to South Hadley, which is the real destination of the trip, and so today he made his first bow to the little college fraternity, where on Tuesday he is to share honors with Governor Roger Wolcott and deliver the degrees to the graduating class, of which his niece, Miss Grace McKinley, is a member.

At the close of the exercises the President was surrounded by a large number of the college girls. Miss Grace McKinley was among them and later introduced some of her schoolmates.

The journey from South Hadley back to Holyoke was quickly made, and after the car reached the Whiting residence and dinner was served the tired company gave over the evening to complete rest. The President and Mrs. McKinley retired early, but in the best of spirits.

# YACHT NEVA AND ITS OWNER, H. G. LYTTON.


H. G. LYTTON, OWNER OF THE NEVA
CAPTAIN HENDERSON, SAILING MASTER OF THE NEVA
THE NEVA, MR. LYTTON'S YACHT

The yacht Neva, from whose yawl Ira G. Holmes was drowned yesterday off Rogers Park, met with a mishap two weeks ago three miles off Jackson Park, when it was dismasted. Captain Martin Henderson was in charge of the Neva on both occasions.

# TO STUDY LABOR IN HAWAII.

**Commissioner Ray Returns to Honolulu to Investigate Necessity of Modifying Immigration Laws.**

D. A. Ray of the Interstate Commerce commission, who was executive officer of the Hawaiian commission last fall, left Chicago Saturday night for Honolulu to continue the work of both that body and the United States coast survey, which remains incomplete.

"The mission upon which I am engaged is of a two-fold nature," said Mr. Ray at his hotel. "The labor problem in the islands is in a complicated condition which will require the greatest patience and the most careful investigation to unravel.

"We understand no Chinese have been imported into the islands since the flag was raised last July, but we do know that a great many Japanese have been landed. The conditions under which the raising of sugar cane, coffee, and rice must be carried on for a fair profit are such that cheap labor must be obtained from some quarter of the world, and if our contract labor law is made applicable to the islands, in the territorial or colonial form of government given them by Congress, a great hardship, amounting to a practical killing of great industries, will result. My instructions are to investigate more fully this question, and present a report to the commission before Congress meets next December.

"It is my opinion that the results of my inquiry and the facts gained by the members of the commission from personal observation will cause the modification of the immigration laws as applied to the islands to the extent of allowing the importation of Japanese and foreigners other than Chinese, under contract, with the restriction that they are not to be brought from the islands into any other part of the United States."

# BOLD VENTURE ON ATLANTIC.

**Captain William A. Andrews Starts to Cross the Ocean in a Twelve-Foot Boat.**

Atlantic City, N. J., June 18.—[Special.]—Alone in a twelve-foot boat, Captain William A. Andrews has started to cross the Atlantic Ocean. The doughty mariner started to cross on this lonely voyage this afternoon, leaving Young's pier at 4:13 o'clock amid the plaudits of thousands of spectators.

This is the fifth attempt the lone navigator has made to cross the Atlantic in small boats. The boat he uses this time is the smallest he has ever had, and if he is successful it will be the smallest craft that has ever made the transatlantic voyage.

Captain Andrews was to have been accompanied by Miss Bella Shinn, but it was found that there would not be room in the cockleshell boat for two people and a two months' supply of provisions.

The boat in which Andrews hopes to make his lonesome voyage is twelve feet long, five feet broad in the beam, and twenty-two inches deep. It was constructed by the Captain himself.

# GENERAL GRANT AT MANILA.

**Transport Sherman Arrives with Eighteen Hundred Reinforcements for General Otis.**

Manila, June 19, 10:45 a. m.—The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco May 24 with 1,800 men and seventy-five officers under command of Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, has arrived here after a smooth voyage. One private died after the transport's arrival.

# DIAMOND IN THE CASE.

## JUROR TAYLOR'S REPORTED CHARGE AGAINST DAN COUGHLIN.

**Gem Said to Be Now in the Possession of Judge Tuthill, Who May Be a Witness When the Matter Comes to Trial—Story Is That Saloonkeeper's Accuser Received It as a Pledge of Good Faith When Money Was Offered.**

The charge of attempted bribery against Daniel Coughlin took a new turn yesterday when it was reported Judge Tuthill has in his possession a diamond which James F. Taylor had received from Coughlin as part of the bribe he claims the saloonkeeper offered him for action as a juror in the case of Thomas Carbine against the Illinois Central Railway company favorable to the road.

The story, as told to Judge Tuthill by Mr. Taylor, is that Coughlin first came to him and offered $125 if Taylor would vote in the jury room in favor of the railroad company; that he at once went to Judge Tuthill with the story and was advised how to act in the premises, and that when Coughlin came with an offer of a larger sum of money than at first proposed, Taylor suggested that Coughlin should give him a diamond he wore as a pledge of good faith.

### State's Attorney Confident.

It is claimed on this ground the diamond in Judge Tuthill's possession belongs to Coughlin and this it is expected to prove as part of the case against him. State's Attorney Deneen looks upon the possession of the diamond as a strong feature of the case against Coughlin.

When the case against Coughlin comes to trial it is probable Judge Tuthill will be a witness, testifying to the facts set forth by Taylor when the latter went to him and told of offers made by Coughlin to bribe him. For this reason Judge Tuthill has been chary of discussing the charges against Coughlin and against William Armstrong, the saloonkeeper's bartender, who was arrested as an accomplice in the alleged attempt to bribe.

Judge Tuthill, however, intimated there is reason to believe other jurors in the same case had been approached with a similar purpose.

In fact, Judge Tuthill declared he was convinced a deliberate attempt was made to bribe the jury in that particular case. He mentioned the disclosures made to him by Taylor during the progress of the trial as his chief reason for taking the cause from the jury before the hearing was ended.

Judge Tuthill declared his belief Taylor is an honest man and acted only from conscientious scruples in reporting to him the alleged attempt made to bribe him. He said Taylor told him efforts had been made to "fix" others in the same jury.

### Regarded as Strong Proof.

Further than this State's Attorney Deneen said the gem in the possession of Judge Tuthill is not the only strong evidence the State has, provided the ownership of the diamond be proved against Coughlin.

Complaint has been made that the police, to whom the matter of the charge of bribery first was referred, were lax in their efforts to secure evidence in the matter. Later the reported attempt at bribery was made known to the State's Attorney's office, and through this and other agencies the investigation was pushed forward.

Coughlin, the accused man, last night refused to discuss the case further than to say it was one he thought the newspapers ought to let alone.

# WILL TEST AUTOMOBILE ORDER

**Owners of Machines Hope to Be Arrested Today for Running in the Boulevards.**

The statement made by Superintendent Foster on Saturday that the owners of automobiles who persisted in running the vehicles along the boulevards would be arrested on and after today rejoices owners of electric carriages who have tried in vain to have the park police arrest them. It has been claimed that the Park board, knowing the order to be illegal, let it stand merely to frighten the more timid ones, and if the board decides to make arrests a number of owners of automobiles will be locked up today. Manager Woods of the Fischer Equipment company, who has made persistent efforts to have the police arrest him, in order that a test case might be brought, will make another attempt today, a party in several automobiles starting early in the morning from the offices of the company and making a tour of the boulevards. Others will test the law on their own account.

# DOES NOT KNOW KLONDIKE MAN

**Son of George R. Davis Says the Latter Had No Relative of the Same Name in the Gold Fields.**

The Dr. George R. Davis mentioned in dispatches from Seattle yesterday as having returned from the Klondike with a fortune is not a nephew of George R. Davis of Chicago, as was reported. The latter's son said last night he knew of no relative having his father's name who had gone to the Klondike. He said his father was interested in a Klondike venture some time ago, but it proved a failure and was dropped. Neither did Mr. Davis know of the L. R. Davis mentioned in the report from Seattle.

There is no argument so good as an absolute, plain, truthful statement of fact. There is nothing so interesting as fact. In the true happenings in the every-day life of every-day people are materials for most thrilling novels. There are every day stories of heroism, suffering and the final triumph of good over evil—of happiness finally crowning endeavor. Here is a case in point:

In the county of Escambia in Alabama is the little town of Flomaton and there lives Mrs. Mollie Grimes. She was a good wife and mother but several years ago she found her health slipping away from her. She realized that this meant the inevitable nervousness and irritability that would surely lose for her the affection of her children and husband, and that as her health declined discord and misery would appear in her home. She was filled with the loving motherly instinct, but two miscarriages in succession almost broke her heart. She had almost lost hope when the clouds rolled away and the light of health and happiness returned.

She tells her story in these words:

"I was almost heart-broken to think I could not raise any more children and had to suffer as I did. I had lost two children by miscarriages and I fully expected to lose another when, in August 1897, I learned of and began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took it until after baby was born in November. With my other children I had suffered everything that flesh could suffer but this time I was in perfect health and had a very easy time. I was in labor only a short time. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's medicines enough for I believe they certainly saved my baby's life and maybe my own life as well. I took the 'Favorite Prescription' and also the 'Pleasant Pellets.' The 'Pleasant Pellets' act like a charm."

# VICTORY IN THE NINTH.

### CHICAGO WINS FROM NEW YORK IN THE LAST INNING.

**Cowboys, Beaten Up to the Close of the Game, Bat Out Another Step Toward the Pennant in the Closing Round—Mertes, Whose Slow Work Jeopardizes the Chances of the Home Nine, Comes to the Front at the Close and Secures the Decision.**

| | W. | L. | Pct. | | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 40 | 12 | .769 | Cincinnati | 24 | 26 | .480 |
| Boston | 34 | 17 | .667 | Pittsburg | 22 | 27 | .449 |
| Baltimore | 31 | 20 | .607 | New York | 22 | 30 | .423 |
| Philadelphia | 30 | 20 | .600 | Washington | 17 | 36 | .320 |
| Chicago | 31 | 21 | .596 | Louisville | 15 | 37 | .288 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 21 | .596 | Cleveland | 9 | 39 | .188 |

**Yesterday's Games.**

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.
Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 11.
Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 2.

**Games Today.**

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Cleveland.
New York at Pittsburg.
Baltimore at Louisville.
Washington at St. Louis.

## VICTORY COMES IN THE NINTH.

**Chicago Team, Seemingly Defeated, Pulls Out the Game by a Fast Finish.**

It was the tag end of a bitterly fought game, and 12,000 people sat in gloom and despair as Chicago, beaten by two fluke hits, came to bat to make one last effort to retrieve the day.

For eight and a half innings the Cowboys and Giants had struggled brilliantly for victory. Taylor and Meekin, pitching magnificently, had kept down the runs, but the slowness of Mertes, who was at short in Demont's abandoned place, followed by a fluke hit, had yielded one run for New York, and yet another scratch hit had given the Giants a second run. Two hits and a sacrifice had given Chicago one lone tally, and in the face of Meekin's magnificent pitching the case seemed desperate.

The last of the ninth began. Mertes came up to retrieve the day. Jouett Meekin swung gracefully and served up a fast ball. Mertes swung viciously, and, as the ball left a trail of dust over second, the 12,000 roared with revived hope, and roared again as Lange came to bat. The giant center-fielder bunted. The ball dropped down just a few feet towards third, and curled around itself on the grass, while Meekin, Hartman, and Wilson tore forward and clustered above it, but too late, for Lange had crossed first, and Mertes, seeing third uncovered, tore up the line and perched on the third bag, while the crowd bellowed with joy, and the frenzied, befuddled Giants, chasing aimlessly around the field, left second uncovered, and Lange moved forward, stirring up another roar from the excited crowd.

The Giants, bewildered and lost, were beaten even then, and a second later Everitt crashed against the ball, drove a single to left, and as Mertes and Lange sprinted home with the winning runs the huge crowd went wild, cheered and screamed, hugged one another, and poured down praise upon the men whom a minute before they had been branding as "lobsters."

**Battle with Varying Luck.**

Up to the moment of the kaleidoscopic change from defeat to victory the teams had battled with varying luck. Both were handicapped by the loss of men, and the understudies permitted most of the runs to count. Mertes, whose slow fielding enabled the Giants to make their first run, redeemed himself in the last moment, while Wilson, by neglecting his duties, threw away the last chance of his team to stave off defeat.

Luck was all against Chicago up to the ninth—then panic and consternation overtook Freedman's hired men. The Cowboys many times threatened to score, and once Doyle by a beautiful effort grabbed in a vicious bounder and by a quick return throw cut Lange down at the plate as he was scoring the tying run, and again Meekin scooped Taylor's bunt and nipped Donahue at second by an inch when runs seemed certain. While the crowd was grieving over the successive disappointments a fluke fly dropped over McCormick's head and another fell back of Everitt, and the Giants assumed the lead.

Still Taylor pitched on magnificently, and McCormick, by fast work, prevented further trouble by executing two rapid double plays when danger threatened, but Meekin, with terrific speed, kept mowing down the Cowboys in most discouraging fashion.

Danger loomed big in the second when, with one out, O'Brien singled. Hartman hit hard to Mertes, who threw fast to McCormick, but Mac in his hurry to complete the easy double play muffed the ball. Warner cracked a vicious bounder at Taylor, who knocked it down and threw his man out, and Lange, after a long sprint, captured Meekin's shorty fly and ended the agony.

Then Chicago scored. Lange opened with a hit and traveled to second on Everitt's sacrifice. McCormick hit a bounder down field that Wilson knocked down over second. Gleason picked up the ball and, seeing Lange had rounded third, made a throw to catch him, but threw wild and Lange scored.

**New York Evens Up.**

New York lost no time in evening up, and the crowd groaned while Mertes, by leisurely fielding, gave away a run. Tiernan opened the third with a slow bounder, but Mertes was behind time in reaching it and Tiernan was safe. Wilson hit another ambling bouncer, and again Mertes took his time, and instead of two he put out but one man. An instant later Van Haltren pushed his bat against a wild pitch and poked a scratch hit over Everitt. Then Taylor, while jockeying to catch a runner off first, slammed up a fast ball and struck Doyle, filling the bases, and Gleason's fly to Lange sent home a run.

Until the seventh the play was fast and clean. Then the Giants, aided by luck, took the lead. With one out, Warner singled and Meekin dropped a fluke fly just out of McCormick's reach. Tiernan flied to Lange, and as Warner started for home Lange threw. Taylor stopped the ball and by a quick return throw caught Meekin at second, but Warner's score had counted.

The seventh brought more disappointment, for after Lange had reached third on Wilson's wild throw and Warner's error he attempted to score on Everitt's grounder to Doyle and was caught, so McCormick's slashing drive that followed did no material good. Again in the eighth Chicago bid, only to be disappointed again. To start Donahue drew a base. Taylor bunted down in front of the plate, but Warner sprang forward, snatched up the ball, and by a rapid throw shut Donahue off at second by a scant inch. The decision was close and Donahue roared with the crowd, but Mannassau, who was making his début as a National league umpire, remained firm and the next two went out.

McCormick again prevented disaster in the ninth. Gleason singled, but McCormick by wonderful speed grabbed in O'Brien's fast grounder, touched second, and threw O'Brien out at first. Hartman singled and Connor threw wild after scooping Warner's grounder, and again jeopardized the game, but in the pinch Meekin poked up a foul to Everitt, ending the danger.

Then came the wild rally in the ninth, the stampede of the Giants, and joy returned to the populace. Score:

CHICAGO.

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E | SB | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, lf. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green, rf. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mertes, ss. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lange, cf. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Everitt, 1b. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M'C'm'k, 2b. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Connor, 3b. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Donahue, c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Taylor, p. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Totals | 30 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

NEW YORK.

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E | SB | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tiernan, rf. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wilson, ss. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| V'H'lt'n, cf. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Doyle, 1b. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gleason, 2b. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O'Brien, lf. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| H'rtm'n, 3b. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Warner, c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Meekin, p. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Totals | 35 | 2 | 9 | 10 | *24 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |

*None out when the winning run scored.
Chicago ........[illegible]—3
Hits ........[illegible]
New York ........[illegible]—2
Hits ........[illegible]

Place and date—Chicago, Ill., June 18. Attendance—12,000. Two base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Everitt. Double plays—McCormick-Everitt [2]; Lange-Taylor-Mertes; Gleason-Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle. Struck out—O'Brien, Hartman, Ryan, Mertes, Lange, Donahue. Umpires—Gaffney and Mannassau. Time of game—1:45.

**Notes of the Game.**

Callahan will pitch today against Nichols.

Boston opens today for a series of four games.

George Davis is not with the New York club. He is laid up with a broken hand, and will be out of the game several days longer.

Taylor injured his pitching hand stopping Warner's vicious hit in the second, but stuck to his knitting, and finally triumphed over his hard luck.

Mertes made a laughable error in the fourth. Hartman hit up a tall fly. Mertes stood under it, did a clog dance, and then muffed the ball, while the crowd roared at his discomfiture.

Umpire Mannassau made his début in the National yesterday, and umpired a beautiful game. He gave two extremely close decisions against Chicago, but in both instances he seemed to be right.

Chicago suffered from hard luck in the third. Taylor led with a slashing hit. Ryan attempted to drive the ball to right, while Taylor was stealing, and smashed a vicious liner straight into Gleason's mitt, and was doubled with Taylor.

Gaffney made a decision in the seventh that was a rebuke to dirty ballplaying. Warner was at first, when Meekin fluked a hit to right, and Warner went around to third. Park Wilson, who was coaching, dashed up the line to home, and Everitt, turning suddenly, thought Warner was trying to score, and threw home. Meekin went to second on the throw, but was sent back.

Jack Doyle and "Kid" Gleason attempted a clever play in the ninth, and came near robbing Chicago of the game. Mertes had singled, and the crowd was wild. Doyle deliberately played down towards second, and Mertes, of course, went as far down the base line as the baseman did. Warner signaled Meekin to pitch out. The ball was thrown high. Gleason came behind Mertes and covered first, and Warner snapped the ball down to Gleason, but Mertes dived back and saved himself.

**Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 2.**

Louisville, Ky., June 18.—It was the same old story with the Colonels today, inability to hit. Lankswert, a local player, was given a trial at short, and did well. Attendance, 3,800. Score:

| Louisville. | R | B | P | A | E | Baltimore. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoy, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | McGraw, 3b. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Clarke, lf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Holmes, lf. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dexter, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Brodie, cf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wagner, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Shreck'd, rf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ritchey, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Kiester, ss. | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lanks't, ss. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Lach'ce, 1b. | 1 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Zimmer, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | Rot'mel, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Kittredge, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | Robinson, c. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Dowling, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Kitson, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 2 | 5 | 27 | 14 | 5 | Totals | 7 | 14 | 27 | 10 | |

Louisville ........0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2
Baltimore ........2 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0—7

Stolen bases—Robinson, Lachance. Two-base hits—Clarke, Zimmer. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 2; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Dowling, 4; by Kitson, 2. Double play—Wagner-Ritchey-Zimmer. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer, Brodie. Passed balls—Kittredge, Robinson. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 6. Time—2:11. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

**Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 11.**

Cincinnati, O., June 18.—The Reds played miserable ball on the bases and in the field, and lost to Brooklyn despite their good batting. The Superbas' playing was perfect. All the pitchers were hit hard. Attendance, 5,428. Score:

| Cincinnati. | R | B | P | A | E | Brooklyn. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith, cf. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Casey, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Selbach, lf. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Keeler, rf. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, rf. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Kelly, lf. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Beckley, 1b. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Dahlen, ss. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Corcoran, ss. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Jones, cf. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Steinf't, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | M'Gann, 1b. | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Irwin, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Daly, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Vaughn, c. | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | Farrell, c. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Hawley, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hughes, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hahn, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | †Anderson | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Wood, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kennedy, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 11 | 15 | 27 | 8 | 7 | Totals | 13 | 16 | 27 | 9 | 0 |

*Batted for Hahn in ninth. †Batted for Hughes in seventh.
Cincinnati ........0 2 3 0 0 4 1 1 0—11
Brooklyn ........2 0 6 3 1 0 0 0 1—13

Two-base hits—Miller, McGann. Three-base hit—Hawley, Beckley. Double plays—Dahlen-Daly-McGann; Jones-Casey-Daly; Vaughn-Beckley; Miller-Beckley. First on balls—By Hahn, 3; Hughes, 5; Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; Hahn, 2; Hughes, 1; Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time—2:00. Umpires Burns and Smith.

**St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.**

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—Terrific hitting in the seventh and eighth innings was responsible for the Perfectos' victory over the Senators today. For six innings Dineen twirled in fine form, but could not hold out. Sudhoff had the visitors at his mercy all through the game. Burkett got back in the game today and his timely batting was a feature. Attendance, 8,500. Score:

| St. Louis. | R | B | P | A | E | Wash'ton. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkett, lf. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Slagle, cf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Childs, 2b. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | O'Brien, lf. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Heidrick, rf. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Bonner, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Stenzel, cf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Ath'ton, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| McKean, 1b. | 1 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | Cassidy, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 |
| Wallace, ss. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | Freeman, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cross, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | McGuire, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| O'Connor, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Dineen, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Sudhoff, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Padden, ss. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | | | | | | *Barry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 8 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 2 | Totals | 3 | 6 | 24 | 8 | 5 |

*Batted for Dineen in ninth.
St. Louis ........0 1 0 0 0 0 4 3 *—8
Washington ........0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Burkett, Freeman. Three-base hits—Childs, Atherton. Double play—Cassidy, unassisted. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Dineen, 3. Balk—Dineen. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 3; by Dineen, 1. Time—2:04. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

**Western Association.**

AT ROCK ISLAND.
Rock Island ........1 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0—6 10 0
Bloomington ........0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1—5 10 1
Batteries—Eyler and Doolin; Young and Siler.

**Miscellaneous Games.**

At Elgin, Ill.—Illinois Cycle club, 6; Elgin, 4.
At Joliet, Ill.—Whiting Grays, 8; Standards, 6.
At Richmond, Ind.—Fort Wayne Shamrocks, 3; Richmond, 2.
At Morris, Ill.—Morris Reds, 12; Chicago Dalys, 1.
At Decatur, Ind.—Decatur, 11; Huntington, 4.
At Michigan City, Ind.—Michigan City, 5; Chicago Gunthers, 4.
At South Bend, Ind.—South Bend Greens, 24; Bluffton, 2.
At Harvey, Ill.—Harvey, 21; Pullman, 1.
At Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan, 5; Fond du Lac, 4. Eleven innings.

## JOE GODDARD'S QUEER IDEA.

**He Says Age Does Not Handicap a Man Much if Under Fifty Years.**

Joe Goddard's match with "Klondike" at the Adelphi club Wednesday evening is an outgrowth of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight. On the night of the big contest Goddard was a prominent character at the ringside, and got into conversation with Paddy Carroll and others of the Chicago delegation, the talk turning on the age of Fitzsimmons.

"This talk about Fits being only 36 is all rot," said Goddard. "I've known him ever since he's been fighting, and he's 46 if he's a day old. Why, I'm 47 myself, and Fits has been fighting fully as long as I have, and I began when I was a lad. I don't think age handicaps a man much this side of 50, provided he takes good care of himself. Take my case, for instance. I've sported around a bit, but I never allowed the red liquor to get the best of me, and the result is I'm pretty near as good today as I ever was. Of course I don't mean to say that I could break even with a spry young heavyweight like Jeffries, but I fancy I could do up a whole lot of the so-called fighters who are in the ring today, and yet, if I should challenge any of them they would ignore it on the ground that I'm too old to fight. Thank goodness, I've taken care of my money, as well as my health, and I don't have to mill any more, but I'd like to have just one more bout with a good man simply to prove what I say about the age matter."

"We have a husky young fighter in Chicago," said Carroll, "that you may have a tryout against, and there will be a chance to bet a bit of money on the side if you're inclined that way. His name is Klondike; he's black, and he's been beating everybody in the second-rate class. If you don't bar the color line I am pretty sure the Adelphi club people will give you the chance you want."

"Bar nothing," replied Goddard. "I don't have to fight so far as the money end of it goes, but I want to show these smart folks that the old Australian champion is far from being a has been."

The match was arranged by wire that same night through Sam Pooler, the matchmaker for the Adelphi club. Goddard declared he would not ask for any time in which to train, as he always keeps himself in fighting trim for a limited round contest, and he put up a good-sized forfeit to guarantee his appearance in Chicago Wednesday evening.

Frank B. Kennedy, the backer of Klondike, accepted the offer quickly. "This boy Klondike," he said, "has been whipping all the big chaps within reach, but for some reason, probably local prejudice, has never had full credit for what he has done. He'll whip Goddard, sure, and then we will be in shape to make a proposition to some of the top-notchers. Klondike is improving right along and is getting to be a clever boxer as well as a slugger."

# TROUBLE IN THE CLUB.

### DISSENSIONS IN CHICAGO BASEBALL NINE THREATEN ITS SUCCESS.

**Captain Everitt Resigns His Position Because He Believes the Salary for the Position Is Inadequate, and Other Players Refuse to Accept the Responsibility—Demont Taken Out of the Game Charged with Drunkenness by Manager Burns.**

There are fresh troubles in the Chicago ball club that bode ill for the success of the team. Yesterday morning Captain William Everitt resigned and refused to continue his duties, and in the afternoon Manager Burns and Shortstop Demontreville clashed seriously. Manager Burns accused Demont of being drunk on the field, and ordered Mertes to play short. Besides, the whole club is up in arms because the players were charged for passes to the games and made to pay admission for their relatives and friends on Saturday and Sunday.

The troubles in the club seem to have reached a crisis. Everitt resigned because the club offered him only $300 to Captain the team, a sum much lower than the Captain of any other league club receives. All the other players save Ryan agreed not to accept the position unless an adequate salary is offered, and Everitt resigned rather than oppose the will of the men. Ryan is not in sympathy with the other players, but after his throwdown this spring would not accept the place under any conditions. The others consider the place worth more money, and agree not to take charge of the team unless more money is offered.

The trouble between Manager Burns and Demontreville came during the practice. Demont was at work, and Manager Burns was informed he had been drinking. He ordered the shortstop out of the field, and after a wordy war Demont went to the clubhouse. There was another clash on the bench after Demont had resumed his citizens' clothes, but Mertes went on and played shortstop, and came near losing the game.

At first Manager Burns threatened to suspend Demont without pay and assess a large fine, but later he reconsidered, and sent word to the shortstop to show up in good condition today and behave himself in the future, at the same time assuring him no fine would be charged.

The players were angry yesterday over a new order from the management denying them passes on Saturday and Sunday. Five of the men were forced to pay admission for relatives, and the clubhouse during the afternoon reeked with abuse for the management.

The effects of the internal troubles of the club were not apparent in yesterday's struggle beyond the fact that Demont's absence from the game came near causing defeat. Demont denies being intoxicated, and declares he was in condition to play.

## BASEBALL LEAGUE FOR HARVEY

**James A. Hart of the Chicago Club and Several Manufacturers Interested in the Project.**

A suburban baseball league for the south end of Cook County has James A. Hart of the Chicago ball club, H. A. Christy of the Christy Saddle company, and a number of Harvey manufacturers as active promoters.

The plan is to establish a baseball league and arrange a series of games similar to those provided by the National league. A baseball park has been laid out on the A. G. Spalding tract in West Harvey. The site of the new grounds is adjacent to One Hundred and Forty-seventh street and the Grand Trunk railroad tracks. Work has already been commenced, and within the next ten days a grand stand will have been erected, the diamond laid out, and the fence inclosing the park constructed. Additions in the shape of cinder running paths, a bicycle track, and a football gridiron will be made later in the season.

It is purposed by the promoters to make the Harvey Athletic Park, as the grounds will be known, one of the completest institutions of the kind in the State. The temporary management of the new enterprise is in the hands of H. E. Randolph, treasurer of the Bellaire Stamping company, West Harvey.

## GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

**Umpire Sheridan Attacked by a Mob on Detroit's Sunday Grounds.**

| | W. | L. | Pct. | | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 25 | 19 | .568 | Milwaukee | 23 | 23 | .500 |
| Minneap's | 26 | 20 | .565 | Detroit | 23 | 23 | .500 |
| Indianap's | 24 | 21 | .533 | Buffalo | 19 | 26 | .422 |
| St. Paul | 23 | 22 | .511 | Kans. City | 18 | 27 | .400 |

**Indianapolis, 10; Detroit, 6.**

Detroit, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Umpire Sheridan narrowly escaped being mobbed at Ecorse this afternoon. In the ninth inning Elberfeld was hit in the back. Sheridan refused to give him his base, claiming he had been hit intentionally. Elberfeld threw down his bat and raised a row. Some one in the stand yelled "Hit him, I'll pay your fine." After the game an angry crowd swarmed over the fences and surrounded the umpire, who sought refuge with the Hoosier players. The players forced a passage and Sheridan was escorted into a house. A fan tried to hit the umpire and Stallings smashed him in the face, cutting a gash over the eye. Detroit outhit Indianapolis but ran bases stupidly. Thomas was driven out of the box in the third. Cronin finished the game. Score:

| Detroit. | R | B | P | A | E | Indian'p'lis. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrett, cf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Hogriver, lf. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Elberfeld, ss. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Stewart, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Dungan, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | M'Farl'd, cf. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dillard, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Motz, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ryan, 2b. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Flynn, rf. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Slater, 1b. | 2 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Allen, ss. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Stallings, lf. | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Hickey, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Buelow, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Kahoe, c. | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Shaw, c. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | Scott, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Cronin, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | |
| *Frisk | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals | 6 | 17 | 27 | 10 | 2 | Totals | 10 | 10 | 27 | 13 | 4 |

*Batted for Cronin in ninth.
Indianapolis ........1 0 5 0 1 0 0 2 1—10
Detroit ........[illegible]—6

Two-base hits—McFarland [3], Stallings, Allen [2], Frisk. Three-base hit—Barrett. Home run—Hickey. Double play—Allen-Stewart-Motz. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, 2. Bases on balls—By Thomas, 2; Cronin, 1; Scott, 1. Sacrifice hit—Stewart. Stolen bases—Hickey, Flynn. Struck out—By Thomas, 2; Cronin, 5; Scott, 4. Wild pitch—Cronin. First base on errors—Detroit, 3; Indianapolis, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 13; Indianapolis, 4. Umpire—Sheridan. Time, 2:15.

**Kansas City, 10; Minneapolis, 10.**

Kansas City Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—At the end of ten innings, with the score tied, the game was called in order to allow the visitors to catch a train. The game should have been won by the Blues, the three runs made by the Millers in the sixth being the result of errors. Egan was easy for the Millers, but Gear pitched good ball, holding the visitors down to four hits in seven innings. Menefee was hit freely, but the Blues by poor baserunning threw away a number of good opportunities to score. The score:

| Kas. City. | R | B | P | A | E | Min'apolis. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hulen, ss. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Davis, cf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Gettman, cf. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Nance, lf. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Ganzell, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | Wilmot, rf. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Rothfuss, lf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | And'ws, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, rf. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Werden, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 2 |
| Raymer, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | Smith, ss. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Reilly, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Abbey, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Wilson, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Zearfoss, c. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Egan, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Menefee, p. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Boyle, c. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Gear, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals | 10 | 15 | 30 | 17 | 3 | Totals | 10 | 13 | 30 | 23 | 8 |

Kansas City ........[illegible]—10
Minneapolis ........[illegible]—10

Two-base hits—Gettman, Raymer, Gear, Zearfoss, Wilmot, Warden. Three-base hits—Hulen, Rothfuss, Gettman, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Hulen. Stolen bases—Gettman, Davis. Balk—Gear. Bases on balls—By Egan, 2; by Gear, 2; by Menefee, 1. Struck out—By Egan, 1. Hits—Off Egan, 9; off Gear, 4. Left on bases—Kansas City, 8; Minneapolis, 10. Time—2:25. Umpire—Haskell. Attendance—2,500.

**St. Paul, 15; Milwaukee, 14.**

Milwaukee, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The Saints took the last game from the Brewers through hard hitting and the poor fielding by the Brewers at critical stages of the game. In the eighth inning Fricken was knocked out of the box, and had to retire in favor of Denzer, who held the Brewers down without a single hit. Gray's error in the sixth was costly to the Brewers, as Geir, the next man, made a home run with the bases filled. Score:

| St. Paul. | R | B | P | A | E | Milwaukee. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burke, rf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wald'n, rf. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Geir, 3b. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Weaver, lf. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Glen'in, 2b. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Nicol, cf. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| H'ffm'r, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Gray, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Lally, lf. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Staff'd, 1b. | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Isbell, 1b. | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Shoch, ss. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Preston, cf. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Hall'n, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Shug't, ss. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Speer, c. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Spies, c. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Hart, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Fricken, p. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Denzer, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals | 15 | 17 | 27 | 12 | 5 | Totals | 14 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 3 |

St. Paul ........3 1 0 1 2 4 0 4 0—15
Milwaukee ........3 0 4 1 1 0 5 0 0—14

Two-base hits—Nicol, Shoch [2], Weaver, Gray. Geir, Fricken, Shugart. Home run—Geir. Struck out—By Hart, 2; by Fricken, 2. Bases on balls—By Fricken, 7; by Hart, 3; by Denzer, 1. Double plays—Hart-Hallman-Stafford, Hallman-Shoch-Stafford.

**Columbus, 15; Buffalo, 6.**

Buffalo, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—When Gray had given the Columbus team six runs in the fourth inning today he quit the box of his own accord, and said he hoped he'd be arrested for playing ball, for he could prove by the 3,500 spectators that it wasn't so. Breshnahan was tried out, but his showing was only fair. After the game all the players were arrested, and will have the usual trial tomorrow. Score:

| Buffalo. | R | B | P | A | E | Columbus. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | Genins, cf. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Garry, cf. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Pick'r'g, lf. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Knight, lf. | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Frank, rf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Wright, rf. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Tebeau, 1b. | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Massey, 1b. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | B'rba'er, 2b. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| G'm'g'r, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hall, 3b. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Eustace, ss. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Gillen, ss. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Diggins, c. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Sullivan, c. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gray, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Jones, p. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Br's'h'n, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals | 6 | 16 | 24 | 9 | 1 | Totals | 15 | 21 | 27 | 17 | 4 |

Buffalo ........1 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 1—6
Columbus ........3 0 0 6 3 3 0 0 *—15

First base on balls—Off Gray, 1; off Breshnahan, 1; off Jones, 3. Struck out—By Breshnahan, 2. Home runs—Genins, Bierbauer, Tebeau. Three base hit—Sullivan. Two base hits—Massey [2], White, Eustace, Diggins, Genins, Frank, Hall, Pickering [2]. Left on bases—Buffalo, 10; Columbus, 6. Double plays—Bierbauer-Gillen-Tebeau; Gillen-Bierbauer-Tebeau. Umpire—Cantillon. Attendance—3,500.

**Pitcher Friend Discharged.**

Columbus, O., June 18.—The case against Danny Friend, the Milwaukee ball player, who was charged in an affidavit by Eddie McClosky, a hackman, with cutting to wound, has been dismissed, McClosky having declined to prosecute it.

**Interstate League.**

| | W. | L. | Pct. | | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mansfield | 26 | 16 | .619 | Youngstown | 23 | 23 | .500 |
| Toledo | 27 | 19 | .586 | G'nd Rapids | 22 | 24 | .478 |
| Fort Wayne | 23 | 21 | .522 | Wheeling | 19 | 28 | .404 |
| Newcastle | 21 | 20 | .512 | Dayton | 18 | 28 | .391 |

AT TOLEDO.
Toledo ........5 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0—12 16 5
Newcastle ........3 0 0 3 0 1 0 2 6—15 17 4
Batteries—Ferguson and Butler and Arthur; Figgemeier, Smith, and Barkle.

AT DAYTON.
Dayton ........0 0 0 1 1 0 2 3 2—9 14 8
Grand Rapids ........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3 8 4
Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; Allcock and Cote.
Dayton ........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 6—9 15 2
Grand Rapids ........3 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 *—10 13 4
Batteries—Brodie and Donahue; Harper and Cote.

AT FORT WAYNE.
Fort Wayne ........1 0 0 1 3 0 0 2 1—8 11 3
Youngstown ........0 0 3 0 1 0 3 2 *—9 12 1
Batteries—Kelb, Guese, and Bergen; McFarland and Lattimer.

## UNIONS DEFEAT THE GIANTS.

**Chicago Colored Boys Win from New-Yorkers After a Ten-Inning Struggle.**

The Chicago Unions defeated the Cuban Giants at the Unions' Park yesterday in a fast ten-inning game. The score was 7 to 6. The teams now stand four games to four for the championship and thirteen more games to play. The score:

| Unions. | R | B | P | A | E | Giants. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Jones, lf. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | White, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Holland, cf. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Jordan, rf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Hyde, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Grant, ss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| B. Jones, rf. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | A. J'ck'n, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Moore, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Williams, c. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe, ss. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Wilson, 1b. | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson, c. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | W. J'ks'n, lf. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopkins, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Robinson, p. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Horn, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Howard, cf. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 7 | 10 | 30 | 11 | 2 | Totals | 6 | 11 | *28 | 9 | 1 |

*One out when winning run was made.
Chicago Unions ........4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7
Cuban Giants ........0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1—6

Two-base hits—W. Jones, Hyde, B. Jones, Horn. Bases on balls—By Horn, 3; By Robinson, 2. Struck out—By Horn, 9; By Robinson, 4. Double plays—Grant-White-Wilson; Hopkins-Hyde. Passed ball—Williams. Umpire—Pfeffer.

**Columbia Giants, 3; Marquettes, 0.**

The Columbia Giants defeated the Marquettes yesterday by a score of 3 to 0 at the former's grounds, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. It was a pitchers' battle. The score:

| Giants. | R | B | P | A | E | Marquettes. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grant, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | Hassett, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Patterson, lf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lagger, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, ss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Ebert, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Buckner, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Stellman, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Burns, c. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Minton, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Barton, cf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Clark, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Binga, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ward, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J'nson Jr., 1b. | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Reitz, ss. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Miller, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Munch, p. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 3 | 5 | 27 | 9 | 0 | Totals | 0 | 3 | 24 | 14 | 4 |

Giants ........0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 *—3
Marquettes ........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two base hits—Barton, Clark. Three base hit—Johnson. Double play—Grant-Johnson Jr. Struck out—By Miller, 9; by Munch, 3. Base on balls—Off Munch, 4. Passed balls—Burns, 1; Ward, 1. Time of game—1:25. Umpire—Pitts.

**Mandels, 19; Pullmans, 10.**

Mandel Bros.' team won a heavy batting contest at Pullman yesterday. Score:

| Mandel Bro. | R | B | P | A | E | Pullmans. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lyons, ss. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | Sullivan, lf. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson, 1b. | 2 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 2 | Long, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Uhler, lf. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Dickey, 1b. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Griffith, rf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Augusti'e, p. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Glend'n, rf-p. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Hughes, rf. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin, cf. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Quan, ss. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| O'Leary, 3b. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Ryan, 3b. | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Johnson, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | Devaney, c. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Larson, p-rf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Suffield, cf. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shewb'ge, c. | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | Both'l, p-1b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 19 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 4 | Totals | 10 | 13 | 27 | 8 | 2 |

Mandel Bros. ........0 5 3 5 0 1 0 5 0—19
Pullmans ........[illegible]—10

Two-base hits—Martin, Glendon, O'Leary, Larson, Bothwell. Three-base hits—Ahler, Johnson, Dickey, Ryan. Home run—Shewbridge. Bases on balls—By Larson, 6; by Bothwell, 3. Struck out—By Larson, 5; by Glendon, 1; by Augustine, 1. Umpire—Roberts.

**Heaphys, 6; Auburn, 2.**

A thirteen-inning game was played at Auburn Park yesterday. From the moment the first ball was pitched the spectators were kept in a state of suspense, which was only relieved by the Heaphys scoring four runs in the thirteenth inning. Murphy kept the hits made off his delivery well scattered. Hughes struck out sixteen of the Auburns. The fielding of Seng, Andrews, Hommes, and Donohue was excellent. Score:

| Heaphys. | R | B | P | A | E | Auburns. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayes, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Hommes, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 1 |
| Donohue, cf. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | McRae, ss. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Kelly, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Seng, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| Kennelly, 1b. | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 1 | Small, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Dillon, lf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Cass'boin, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lynch, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | G'tenrich, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Snelle, ss. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Haskins, lf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Hughes, c. | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 1 | Murphy, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| T. Hughes, p. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Andrews, cf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 6 | 12 | 39 | 8 | 4 | Totals | 2 | 8 | 39 | 25 | 2 |

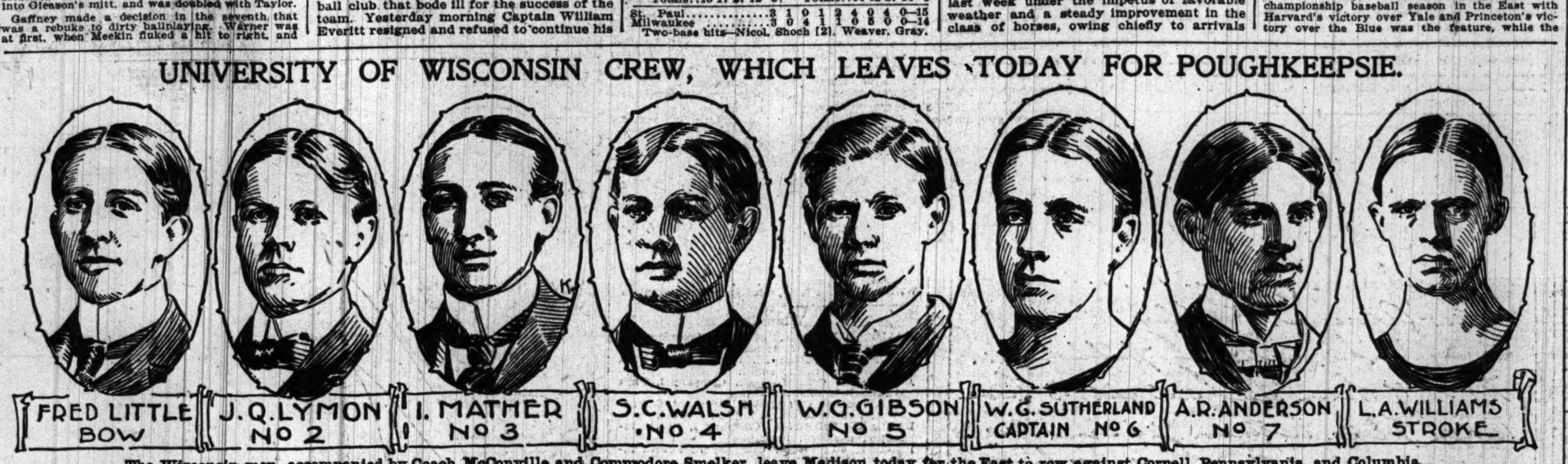
Heaphys ........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4—6
Auburns ........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Heaphys, 3. Two base hits—Seng, Hayes, Dillon. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Murphy, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 16. Umpire—Tindill. Time—2:35.

**Other Local Contests.**

Chicago Clippers, 9; White Rocks, 0 [forfeit].
Chicago Clippers, 10; Chicago Edisons, 0.
All Chicagos, 8; Chicago Reds, 3. Batteries: Myer and Petrie; O'Day and Warner.
Browns, 10; Kelly Bros., 0.
Jefferson Grays, 10; Columbias, 9 [ten innings]. Batteries: Lauder and Campion; Snooge and Munsho.
Arlingtons, 15; Rosehills, 11. Batteries: Hughes and Lorensen; Hoffman and Zander.

# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CREW, WHICH LEAVES TODAY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.



The Wisconsin men, accompanied by Coach McConville and Commodore Smelker, leave Madison today for the East to row against Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia.

# GOSSIP OF THE HORSES.

### DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN RACING ON THE LOCAL TRACKS.

**Good Weather, Good Attendance, and Better Horses—Bookmakers Complain of Losses—Opportunity to Arrange Interesting Specials Among the Aged Division—Western Horses' Success in the Suburban—Checkered Career of Bannockburn.**

Local racing took on a big improvement last week under the impetus of favorable weather and a steady improvement in the class of horses, owing chiefly to arrivals from the South. The effect has been uniformly large crowds at the Hawthorne track, and judging from present appearances the interest is still growing.

The adjustment of the differences between John Brenock and the present rulers of the Hawthorne track was one of the events of the week, and appears to remove the only obstacle that was apprehended to be in the way of either of the local tracks.

The size and evenness of the fields was one of the things that contributed to the life of the sport, and the fast time recorded was also a feature. As to the betting, it has progressed with the attendance and class of racing. There is no longer much talk about a "syndicate" agreement among the bookmakers; on the contrary, the pencilers themselves are the fellows who are growling, and it is because many of them have met the public and they are its. It is a common thing these days to hear how the bookmakers are getting the worst of it. The fact is, bookmaking as a business is no longer the easy success it once was. There were some notable plunges in the Hawthorne ring during the week, the most notable being that of Messrs. Stoner & Woodard on The Devil on Wednesday. Some doubt has been expressed about the extent of this winning, one horseman who was not at the track going so far as to say that he would bet the amount won was not over $1,500. This would be a bad bet. Young Stoner made his bets openly and in Leo Mayer's book alone got $2,400 to $400, the bet being heard by a dozen people.

**Chance for Good Specials.**

The plan of doing without stakes is satisfactory both to owners, apparently, and to the public, but it might not be a bad idea for Messrs. Kuhl and Nathanson to get up some specials, considering the number of good horses now at the tracks. With Senator Bland, Hobart, What Er Lou, Hugh Penny, Cherry Leaf, Clay Pointer, Tenby, John Baker, The Devil, Rifle, Egbart, Queen of Song, Boney Boy, Brigade, Serrano, Donald Bain, Jolly Roger, Isabey, Great Bend, Galathee, Al Fresco, and others to glean from there is plenty of material for races of this kind. The 2-year-old and 3-year-old divisions, especially the former, do not individually offer much inducement for these races, but in the all aged division there is class enough.

The Suburban was a brilliant triumph for the West. Imp, the winner, and Bannockburn, the second horse, are both strictly Western horses, and both of them had to carry good assignments in the big event. The victory of Imp was greeted with cheers at the Hawthorne track and wherever the result was announced in this city. It goes to show that the mare was not at her best in the Suburban a year ago or in the Brooklyn last month.

Bannockburn will be remembered as the horse which was once owned by William McGuigan. He won the Sheridan Stakes for McGuigan at Washington Park last summer, and it was such a rank reversal of form and caused so much comment unfavorable to McGuigan that the latter sold him shortly after at public auction, Pat Dunne buying him in for $5,000.

**Bannockburn Always Uncertain.**

As a 2-year-old Bannockburn was the joint property of McGuigan and M. F. Dwyer. He started out like a world-beater, but subsequently was beaten two or three times, which caused Dwyer to sell his interest in him to McGuigan. A little while after this the colt won the $10,000 Kentucky Futurity.

Briar Sweet's showing in the Suburban was a disappointment to many of her Chicago admirers, who can only attribute it to lack of condition. Her owner, W. B. Jennings, expressed the belief when passing through Chicago with his stable in April that his mare would be able to gallop along with the others in the Suburban for the first mile and then run over them. He evidently thought she was good enough to win at her first out, else he would have resorted to the natural tactics of finishing her preparation by starting her in a couple of overnight events. Many thought Trainer Brossman made a mistake when he entered Imp in the overnight handicap which she won on Wednesday, thereby being compelled to pick up four additional pounds for the Suburban, but the outcome indicates that this race did the mare more than four pounds good.

**Hawthorne Entries.**

First race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Guess Me, 110 pounds; Uhler, 111; Teutons, 110; Mallakawa, 107; Forensic, 107; Heroics, 106; Cuirassier, 105; Charlo, 105; Piccola, 104; Pat Garrett, 104; Native Son, 102; Defender II., 102; Springer, 102; Miss Marks, 100; Charmante, 100.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Hood's Brigade, 118 pounds; Pantland, 113; Man of Honor, 113; Iznik, 110; Red Cross, 108; Caviar, 108; Zeriba, 108; Hattie Fox, 105; Eria d'Or, 103.

Third race, ¾ mile—John Baker, 117 pounds; What Er Lou, 117; Molo, 115; Brigade, 104; Donald Bain, 104; Jolly Roger, 104; Hobart, 104; Boney Boy, 101; Queen of Song, 90; Warble, 90; Helen's Pet, 99.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Elkin, 111 pounds; Sutton, 111; Lobengula, 111; Isabey, 111; Henry Laun, 111; Crœsus, 108; Robert Bonner, 108; Sue Nell, 107; Plantain, 104; Woodranger, 104; Prince Blazes, 104.

Fifth race, 1 mile, allowances—Onalaska, 125 pounds; Balk Line, 126; Our Johnny, 126; Oellan, 119; Vaseline, 107; Assessor, 104; Barrier, 102; Hoya, 102; Auridale, 102.

Sixth race, 1 mile, allowances—Uncle Abb, 126 pounds; The Winner, 126; Daily Racing Form, 122; Ramona, 121; Sir Hobart, 119; Uarda, 117; Isen, 117; Maurice W., 107; Cora Havill II., 102.

## OPINIONS OF IMP'S VICTORY.

**Eastern Horsemen Talk About the Wonderful Western Mare—Talk of Matches.**

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—The victory of Imp in the great Suburban Handicap on Saturday was the general subject of conversation in racing circles today.

George E. Smith ("Pittsburg Phil"), in speaking of the race, said: "The story that I lost on the Suburban is a mistake. I bet on Imp. I think her the greatest mare this country has ever seen. I said that even before her victory on Saturday. When I saw her work at Morris Park this spring I tried my hardest to purchase her.

"Her owners obstinately refused all my offers, as they appear to be fond of the mare.

"She broke all traditions, and I think her the superior of either Miss Woodford, Firenzi, or Thora. Putting the Suburban Handicap to one side altogether, her race in the handicap over a mile and a furlong on June 14 at Gravesend, wherein she carried 126 pounds and literally walked in in the phenomenal time of 1:53¾, stamped her a great mare. On that race alone she ought to have been more liberally supported than she was."

"Like all others, I regret that Banastar was left at the post, as there are many who will always believe that had he got off with the field he would have won.

"In any case, I backed Imp, and would do so again if the race was run over."

Matt Allen, trainer of Banastar, although sore, took the ill-luck that befell him like a thorough racing man should. He said that it was one of those unfortunate occurrences that will take place at times as long as racing exists.

"I believe that had Banastar got away he would have won. I will retain that opinion as long as I live, and nothing can ever alter it. Still, at the same time, I do not underestimate Imp. I think her a great race mare.

"I trained Gorgo, and thought her a great mare, and felt sure she would have won in her year, but the best she could do was to run third."

Peter Wimmer, trainer of Ben Holladay, who ran fourth in the Suburban, said:

"I think Imp is a great filly, and one of the best, if not the best, I have ever seen. Still, I think if my horse had got off he would have won. I am still willing to run him against any horse that ran in the Suburban for a good sum; single-handed, over a mile and a quarter, or as much farther as they want to go.

"Ben Holladay was catching his horses rapidly at the finish, and in another furlong would have won. This showed me that with an even start he could not have been beaten."

Fred Taral, who rode Ben Holladay, said: "I think Ben Holladay was the best horse I ever rode on Saturday. He is good at present, and was trained to perfection.

"I am willing to wager $2,000 of my own money he can beat any horse that ran in the Suburban Handicap single-handed, or three-cornered, if a match is made.

"I was well away in nearly every breakaway except the actual one, and unfortunately I was watching Banastar, as I thought he was the horse I had to beat."

Pat Dunne said: "My horse, Bannockburn, was good, and ran a great race, even better than expected. I confess I underestimated Imp, like hundreds of others. I thought that so many good mares before her failed to win any of the big handicaps that she would also fall on the wayside. I am now convinced that she is the greatest piece of horseflesh that exists."

Messrs. Harness and Brossman, who own Imp, were the most jubilant men at Sheepshead today. They backed their great mare liberally, and thought right along she would win.

**Sheepshead Bay Entries.**

New York, June 18.—Following are the entries for tomorrow's races at Sheepshead Bay:

First race, ¾ mile—Ben Hadad, 128 pounds; Abuse, 123; Lambent, 118; Prestidigitatrice, 115; Taghairn, Rhinelander, Admiration, Dr. Parker, 110 each.

Second race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Bannock, 118 pounds; Estaca, 113; Barataria, Beau Ideal, 111 each; Bonino, Peat, 110 each; Survivor, 107; Holland, 96; Tyrshena, Mazo, 91.

Third race, "The Daisy," ⅝ mile—Vulcan, 128 pounds; Last Cord, Bramble Rose, 113; Mesmerist, 112; Neua, Misericordia, The Bobby, Brigadier, 110 each.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Kinnikinnic, 126 pounds; George Keene, 124; Thomas Cat, 116; Gallatine, 114; Merry Prince, 111; Charentus, 108; May Hempstead, 107; Clonsilla, 105; Dr. Eichberg, 102; Scotch Plaid, 97; Danforth, 93; Byron McClelland, 92.

Fifth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Creeper, 112 pounds; Prestidigitator, Yoloco, 107 each; Fleuron, Belle of Orleans, 104 each; Kitchener, 102; Mauvilla, 101; Fluke, The Laurel, Ceylon, 99 each; Mynheer, Prestige, Innovator, 97; Tildee, 94.

Sixth race, Grass Selling Stakes, 1 1-16 miles—Charentus, 120 pounds; Concord, 118; Intrusive, Central Trust, Decanter, 116 each; Berdella, 106; Roysterer, 105; Chappaqua, 101; Brahmin, 96.

**Galifard Wins German Derby.**

Berlin, June 18.—The German Derby was won today by Baron Springer's Galifard.

## VEVA IS A DISAPPOINTMENT.

**New Yacht Fails to Come Up to the Expectations of Its Owners—Michigan City Race.**

Yachtsmen are discussing the poor showing made by the new yacht Veva, which recently was launched by the Peare syndicate in South Chicago. This boat was the one on which the highest hopes of local yachtsmen were centered, yet in its trials it has shown up miserably. In fact, it has shown absolutely no sail-carrying capacity. When it keels over to a breeze, instead of making headway it stops dead. Thus far the trouble has not been located, and the owners are thoroughly discouraged. Even should the remedy be discovered, it can not now be done in time for the trial races, which will determine what yacht shall represent Chicago in the contest for the Canada's cup. To add to Vice Commodore Peare's chagrin, Siren, while out yesterday on a trial spin, carried away a bowsprit.

Neva, Josephine, and Valiant, which are all candidates for the big race, were all out during the day trying the new sails and working the crews into racing condition. There was no competitive sailing, but all of the owners seemed well satisfied with the work of the day.

On Saturday at noon the Columbia Yacht club will start its annual Michigan City race, which for years has been the event which has opened the local yachting season. The race is a forty-mile event, and all sorts of conditions which give a yachtsman a chance to display his skill are found in this event. The start is made from the Van Buren street breakwater and the finish is a line drawn between the two piers and range lights at Michigan City. Drifting matches are common, but there has always been a little more excitement before the race is finished.

The yacht Siren now holds the cup for the event and should it win on Saturday it will settle the ownership of the cup for all time.

But the yachtsmen are not likely to place any too much confidence in the boat this year. The addition of several up-to-date boats has changed the state of affairs considerably, and it is likely to become a closer race than usual.

Five prizes are to be awarded this year, and they include everything in the line of nautical instruments and accessories.

The new boats which are looking for the cup are Nymph, Tartar, and Veva. Prairie is also looked for as a winner, but it is not thought it will reach Chicago in time to take part in the annual event.

Nymph is the flagship of the Columbia fleet this year and is owned by Commodore Burrows, Davis Bros., and W. W. Whiteman. The boats which will enter the race this year are: Siren, Nymph, Tartar, Veva, Peri, Pinta, Wizard, Vixen, Atlanta, Valiant, Dewey, Druid, Trix, Skate, Blade, Vanenna, and several others.

A guest boat has been chartered for the race and several cruising parties have been made up for the steam yachts Pathfinder, Catherine C. Loma, Loerne, and Wilbur.

The Regatta committee is as follows: Thomas Boyle, George W. Rogers, A. J. Summers, J. F. Nicholson, and D. Delafontaine. A. R. Barber is measurer and H. J. Sarvent is fleet captain.

**Root Cuts His Hand.**

John Root, the local middleweight, went to a picnic yesterday afternoon, and incidentally attempted to open a bottle of mineral water. The bottle burst while he was holding it in his right hand, and the broken glass cut that member severely, six stitches being necessary to close the wounds.

**Jeffries Laughs at the Doctor.**

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—Champion Jim Jeffries only smiles at the statements of Dr. Seaver of Yale that he is overtrained, weak in the chest and stomach, and nervously exhausted. Jeffries declares he is sound and in fine health.

## LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT

The only event of importance in sport last week was the running of the Suburban Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, Saturday. The race was of unusual interest to Westerners because Imp, the great Western mare, won the race easily, breaking the record for the event, and Bannockburn, another Western horse, was second. Banastar, the favorite, who was backed by thousands, bolted directly after the start and was left at the post. After that Imp won handily, although having to run a great race to stall off Bannockburn. Warrenton was third. This is the first time a mare ever won the event.

The matching of Jeffries and Sharkey was an event of importance. Preliminary arrangements have been going on for over a week, but Saturday it was announced that the match had been made, all except signing articles, which will be done today. Jeffries also agrees to stop Morrissey at Denver in four rounds this month.

In the college world the winding up of the championship baseball season in the East with Harvard's victory over Yale and Princeton's victory over the Blue was the feature, while the visit of Pennsylvania to Chicago and the easy victory of the Maroons Saturday was a surprise.

The Chicago ball club had a successful week, winning the series from Cincinnati.

To Chicagoans the boxing exhibition which Jeffries will give at the Illinois Athletic club bouts at Tattersall's next Saturday night will be an event of importance.

Other events of interest are scheduled for the same day. Shamrock, the Irish challenger, is to be launched then, the St. Louis Derby will be run, and the annual Michigan City yacht race of the Columbia Yacht club will be held.

The high schools of Cook County will hold their annual track and field games on Marshall Field on the same day.

The University of Pennsylvania baseball team will play Chicago on Marshall Field this afternoon and again Wednesday.

Tomorrow the women's championship tennis tournament begins at Philadelphia with several Western entries.

# PLAY PENN AGAIN TODAY

### MAROONS MEET THE QUAKERS FOR THE SECOND GAME.

**"Tibby" Smith Will Be in the Box for Chicago Against the Red and Blue—Saturday's Easy Victory a Surprise—Mike Murphy Praises the Batting of Stagg's Men—Hardest-Hitting Team the Philadelphians Have Met This Season.**

This afternoon at Marshall Field the University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania baseball teams will play the second game of the series, which will be concluded on Wednesday.

Smith will pitch for Chicago today, as he was left on third in Saturday's game. Just who will go in for Pennsylvania has not been decided. Brown's showing on Saturday was a great disappointment to Captain Gillender, and, although he was batted clearly out of the box by the Maroons, Layton, who pitched the last half of the game, did not show much improvement. Layton will probably begin the game today, and perhaps Shape, the Milwaukee boy, will be given a chance to down the hard-hitting maroons.

Eleven hits with a total of seventeen bases was more than Stagg had ever figured on, and his surprise was greater than that of "Mike" Murphy, who said after the game that Chicago was the hardest lot of hitters the team had met this year. Michigan, he said, hit fairly well, but through the entire season in the East he had not seen such all-around batting as that of the game on Saturday.

Pennsylvania's attempts to get hits, both by bunting and stepping out of the box to meet curves before they swung around the plate, were all in vain, and the three little hits which they did manage to secure were mild compared to the three-baggers and the two-baggers which Stagg's tribe found time for.

Merrifield had the visitors at his mercy through the game. He threw a slow, puzzling ball which fooled the Quakers completely, and with the support which the rest of the team gave him he was able to hold the hits down.

Yesterday the members of the team spent the day in sight-seeing, and it is expected today will see a different sort of game by both teams. Chicago will have the advantage, however, in having a fresh man in the box, and from the showing on Saturday should be able to take the second game of the series.

The play will begin this afternoon at [illegible] o'clock. Tindill will umpire.

## WOMEN'S TOURNEY THIS WEEK.

**Tennis Champions Meet at Philadelphia Tomorrow—Agonquin Club's Open Competition.**

This week will see the tennis season started in real earnest. Both East and West the courts of the principal clubs will be given over to both tournaments and national championships. On Tuesday at Philadelphia the women's national championship will take place. Several Western women will be entered in the events, which will be held at the Philadelphia Country club, and though there are several Eastern women who have been carrying off honors recently, the Western delegation will no doubt have some chance for the honors.

At the championships held at Philadelphia last week several good players forged to the front who are likely to figure in the national tourney. Among them were the Misses Rachel [illegible], Helen Chapman, Dorothy Rastall, and [illegible] Banks.

The West will be represented this year by three representatives from Chicago, Miss Carrie Neely, Miss Hallie Champlin, and Miss Parker, all of whom are members of the Kenwood Country club. Miss Neely is the most experienced member of the party, and will enter both the singles and mixed doubles. This will be her second entry in the national event. Miss Champlin and Miss Parker will enter the singles, and will play as partners in the doubles. Both have good records and made an excellent showing in the Western championships last year.

The Western contingent will have some trouble in getting the best of some of the Eastern young women, but from the practice games which the Western trio have been playing at Kenwood with some of the men players, such as Bond, Collins, and Neel, it is felt that at least one of the delegation ought to win one of the honors.

Saturday at the grounds of the Alonquin club at Washington boulevard and Kedzie avenue the first invitation tourney held in Chicago this year will take place. As it precedes the Chicago invitation events by one week, and the Western championship tourney by two weeks, it is probable that several entries in the Western will enter the matches. Local experts from the North, South, and West Sides of the city have signified their intention of entering the matches, and from the list it is evident that good tennis will be played. A number of Western colleges will be represented, and Chicago, Northwestern, and Wheaton College have sent entries.

The clubs which will send representatives are Kenwood, Aztec, Chicago, Oak Park, Austin, Hinsdale, Mohican, Roanoke, and Alonquin.

The following players have entered: [illegible] brothers, Raph Condee, Belfield, Halsey, [illegible], McCaskey, Lloyd, Pierce, Seabury, [illegible], Vernon, Weeks, and Davenport.

**Yale Athletes Ordered to Report.**

New Haven, Conn., June 18.—[Special.]—The Yale track team, which with Harvard will [illegible] the Yale managers, will not admit that the official list of athletes is yet decided upon. The following candidates have been ordered to [illegible] the Yale training table tomorrow till they sail for Europe on July 5: F. A. Blount, Dixon Boardman, Thomas R. Fisher (Captain), J. Pinkney Adams, W. D. Brennan, Carl B. Spitzer, [illegible] P. Smith, E. C. Waller, William M. Fincke, [illegible] K. Palmer, and Charles Dupee. These athletes have also been given uniforms.

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GROCER
45, 47 and 49 Randolph St., between State and Wabash-av., east of the Masonic Temple.

A Butter Problem.

If our Butter isn't economical it is because it's so good people will eat more than of any other kind.

Our genuine Jersey Creamery Butter, 5-lb. boxes, per lb., 21 cents.

That English Dairy Cheese, finest possible for rarebits or macaroni, 20 cents a pound. We ought to ask 25 cents.

Finest Herkimer County, New York, Cheese, according to age, ........20c, 18c and 15c
Large, fancy Edams, perfect in every way........90c
Roquefort, quality unsurpassed, uncut, per lb........45c
Camembert, the finest, each........30c

Quality considered, our prices are invariably the lowest on all table supplies. Convenience of location for down-town shoppers, 45, 47 and 49 Randolph street, between State and Wabash avenue, east of the Masonic Temple.
Telephone Central, 242.
Prompt delivery service.

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FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
THROUGH ILLINOIS AND IOWA.
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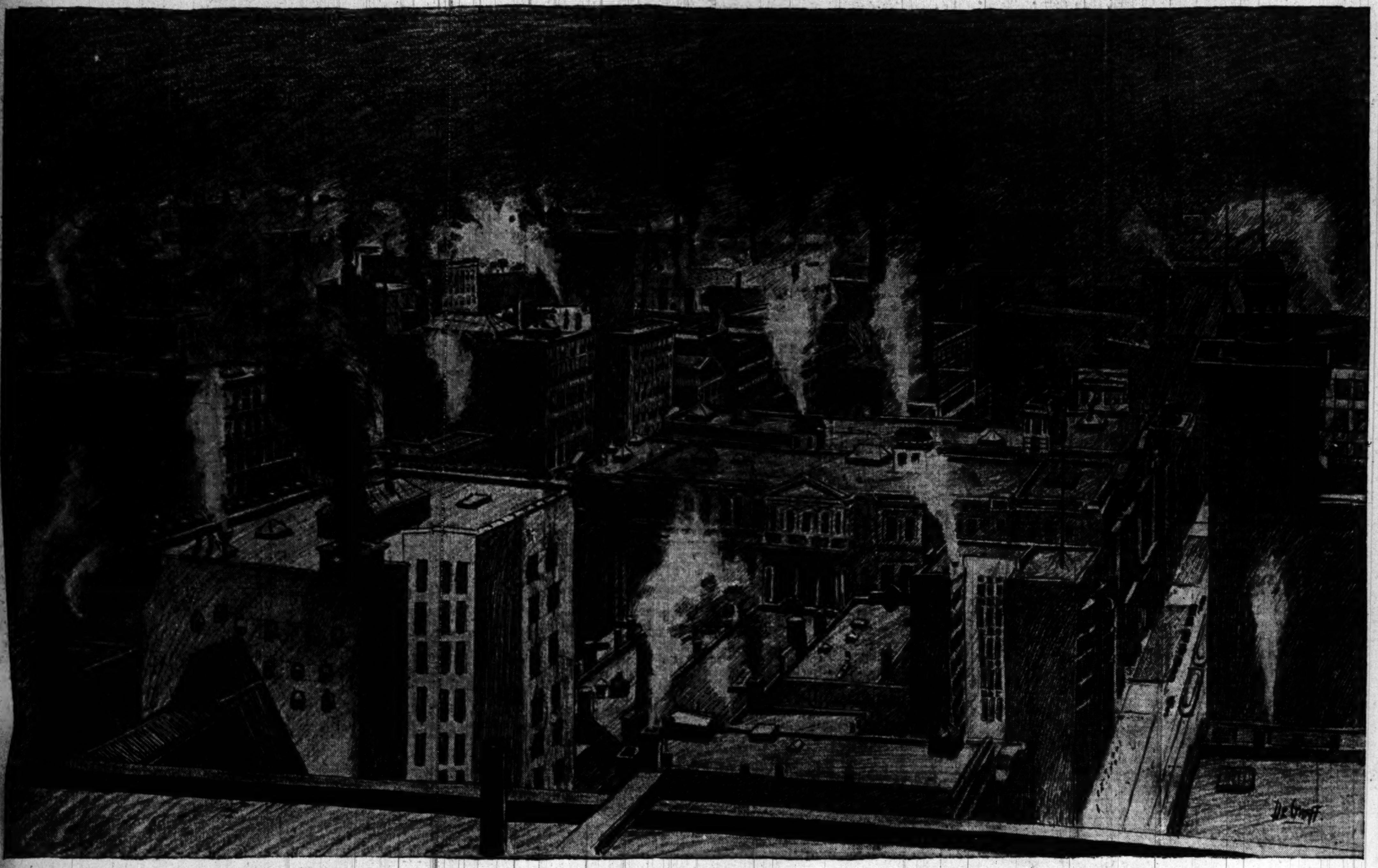
# SMOKY CHIMNEYS IN THE DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT—VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE.



Sketch made Saturday afternoon—looking to the west and south.

## DRUMMERS DECRY TRUSTS

### TRAVELING SALESMEN SAY COMBINES HAVE HURT THEIR CRAFT.

### Many Seen at Chicago Hotels Discuss the Situation, All but One Refusing to Permit the Use of Their Names for Fear of Losing Their Positions—Declare One Now Does Work That Formerly Required the Services of Ten.

Traveling men who spent Sunday in Chicago took a gloomy view of the trust problem. They fully agreed with the statements of C. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' association, before the Industrial commission. Few drummers, however, were willing to discuss the trusts, and all but one refused to permit the use of their names.

"Many of us are working for firms which are embraced in the trusts," said one, "and there are so many traveling men who have been turned off on account of the formation of the trusts that our positions would be gone were we to tell what we know in regard to the vast numbers of salesmen who have lost their positions."

The men declare thousands of salesmen have lost their positions through the consolidation effected by the trusts, which, they say, enables one man to do the work formerly done by many.

"The formation of the trusts has abolished competition among business houses," the same man said, "and the trusts are able to dispense with the services of over one-half of the traveling salesmen. In former days salesmen employed by different firms in the same line of business covered the same territory and worked for the trade of the same customers. Under the trust system one man is able to take all orders in his territory in his line of business."

### Says Men Now Are Paid Less.

"If the men who are covering the territory for some of the trusts were working on commission," said another salesman, "they would earn nearly ten times as much as formerly, for they have no competitors in their special lines. The trust, however, is not slow to realize this fact, and instead of the men receiving more money they are paid considerably less than before, for there are so many salesmen out of work the positions would be filled easily, perhaps by men who were former competitors and who are familiar with the territory."

Few of the men seen are members of the Commercial Travelers' association, which was formed chiefly to secure better hotel accommodations and additional facilities for cashing checks and money orders. The men whose routes embrace the large cities say they have no reason for joining the association, and do not believe any association on their part would enable them to make a successful fight on the conditions for which the trust is responsible.

### Too Poor to Fight Trusts.

"Traveling men, as a general thing," said another drummer, "are not a saving class, and the amount of money at our disposal would not go far in a fight against the trusts. There is nothing for us to do but make the best of conditions as they are. I do not believe there will be any organization on the part of traveling men."

How many traveling men have lost their positions through the pooling of mercantile interests none was ready to say on his own authority, but the figures given by President Dowe they thought to be a conservative estimate. According to Mr. Dowe 35,000 men have been forced out of employment and 25,000 have had their salaries reduced. He estimates the net loss to the men at $60,000,000 a year, with a saving of a similar sum to the men in the trusts.

Stephen McLelland, a traveling salesman who is stopping at the Briggs House, said: "I am fully aware the trusts are crowding many of the traveling salesmen out of business. As the concentration of mercantile interests progresses the number of traveling salesmen grows smaller and wages decrease. I have made no study of the numbers of men thrown out of work, but I think President Dowe's figures are near the truth. I know that since the formation of the trusts there has been a tendency to cut the wages of the men who retain their places, and salaries are paid in the place of commissions.

### Knows Many Who Were Thrown Out.

"I know personally of many men who have been thrown out of employment. The men who are filling their positions, even, are not sure of steady employment, for they know there are hundreds of men ready to fill the places at still lower salaries than they receive. The hotel business must have suffered from the change as well as that of the railroads. I do not think that there will be any attempt on the part of traveling men to combine, for they know the futility of any such attempt."

### Says Old Conditions Will Return.

Another traveling man said: "I think that when the trusts are entirely free from competitors the employment of traveling salesmen will largely be done away with. The shopkeepers will be forced to buy the various articles from the trusts which control them and there will be no necessity to solicit orders. The only hope we have is that rival trusts will start in the same lines of business. I believe a complete monopoly is impossible, that the water in the stocks of some of the trusts soon will cause a financial panic, and that after the crisis has been passed affairs will resume their normal conditions and competition in business will be resumed. Competition has built up the business of the traveling salesman, and a man's efficiency has been measured by his ability to get orders."

## PLAN TO OPPOSE GERM RAIDS.

### McHenry County Dairymen Talk of Organizing to Prevent Confiscation of Cows Having Tuberculosis.

Woodstock, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—McHenry County is in the throes of a panic over tuberculosis. Not that its citizens have bound themselves together to pursue the disease germs to their annihilation, but because germ hunters from Chicago, acting under the direction of the State Board of Health, are bobbing up with big badges of authority, climbing pasture fences, and conducting inspections to ascertain whether the county's 66,000 milch cows are sending infected products to the markets.

Last week sixty-three McHenry County cows were marched to the block in a Chicago slaughter-house because of showing evidence of tubercular infection. This draft took several of the finest cows from many herds.

The 66,000 cows in McHenry County represent an investment of $2,500,000. The agitation of rebellion is widespread, and the formation of an organized opposition to the tuberculosis crusade is being freely talked of. The more conservative dairymen, while insisting they do not wish to sell diseased milk, assert more caution should be exercised in proving their glossy prize cows germ bearers.

"There's spite work somewhere," said Edward Duffy, who lost twenty-three cows out of his herd of twenty-eight, "and yet there isn't," was his paradoxical conclusion. "There have been shipped from here 600 carloads of old dairy cows to the Chicago Stock-Yards, and these animals passed muster as beef cattle. Why, then, are the best cows in our herds threatened?" Mr. Duffy insists that cattle involved in a sale made by him to a friend of a member of the State board, and which were returned, form a partial cause of his trouble.

Unless immunity from the germ seeker is secured the cow-owners assert they will adopt the tactics they ascribe to city milk dealers and ship "the sterilized brand of milk we can make without the assistance of the cow," as they put it.

The health raids have caused a loss in rentals on pasture grounds and have made the land-owners allies of the dairymen.

## RUN AWAY TO BE MARRIED.

### Baltimore Society Surprised Over the Romantic Elopment of Two Young Lovers.

Baltimore, Md., June 18.—[Special.]—Society circles were greatly surprised today over the announcement of the marriage of Miss Mary Washington Robinson, youngest daughter of the late John Moncure Robinson, to William A. Boykin, son of Dr. Thomas J. Boykin, a prominent physician of this city.

It was a runaway match, the families on both sides having objected to the marriage on account of the youth of the couple. Mr. Boykin is 22 and Miss Robinson only 17. She is a pretty girl, and her sisters are also noted for their beauty.

While it was generally known in the younger set in society that there was an attachment between Mr. Boykin and Miss Robinson their marriage was looked upon as one of the notable events of the future. The young couple, however, determined to have their own way and avoid the display of a society wedding.

Last Wednesday they quietly slipped over to Wilmington, Del., and the Rev. Henry Ward Cunningham of Calvary Episcopal Church, that city, tied the knot. They then went to Atlantic City, where they are spending their honeymoon.

They notified their relatives in Baltimore, but the public announcement of the wedding was withheld until today. The Misses Robinson have been favorites at Narragansett Pier and are well known in Philadelphia and New York society.

## ALARM CAUSED BY EXPLOSION.

### Dynamite Used to Remove Concrete Fountain in Washington Square Park Attracts a Crowd.

A detonation which shook neighboring buildings caused many people to run to Washington Square Park last evening to see what was the matter. They discovered Superintendent William Wells of the city parks and a corps of assistants, including an expert dynamiter, were removing the old concrete fountain with the aid of explosives. A flower bed will occupy the place of the fountain.

Finest bouquets for graduates, $1 and upwards. Mangel's, Washington and State. Tel. M. 3184.

## GORDON TELLS OF TRIP.

### OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON ENTHUSIASTIC FOR CHICAGO DAY.

### All Predict Great Success for the Autumnal Celebration — Postoffice Department Decides on a Liberal Allowance for Improvements of the Service in Chicago—More Carriers, New Substations, Additional Street Mail Cars—To Raise Clerks' Salaries.

Postmaster Gordon returned yesterday from Washington, enthusiastic over the success of the Chicago Day committee, which obtained from President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, and other federal officials acceptances of invitations to participate in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the new government building on Oct. 9. Government officials and prominent citizens of the East, Postmaster Gordon said, view the event with such ardent good wishes that the Chicago day celebration and the fall festival will crown Chicago's history of similar municipal achievements.

Aside from performing the duties of committeeman Mr. Gordon conducted a campaign among government postal officials, with the result that extensive improvements in Chicago's mail service will be under way within a few weeks. Extra allowances amounting to $53,000 have been granted, admitting the enlistment of additional men in the local service, along with a salary increase affecting 243 clerks now employed. A revolution in the street railway service has been determined on. Deliveries and collections in the business district will be increased in number.

The authorities have consented to place the local street car service wholly in the hands of Mr. Gordon, the change to take effect July 1. To the eight cars now in use on the Wabash avenue, North Clark street, West Madison street, and Milwaukee avenue lines others will be added.

### More Letter Boxes and Postmen.

"To the 3,400 letter and package boxes now used in the city," said the Postmaster, "500 new boxes will be added. Collectors will leave their sacks of mail in package boxes placed at intervals along the street railway lines. The sacks then can be gathered by the car clerks and conveyed to the Postoffice, distribution of letters taking place en route.

"I obtained from the Washington authorities permission to appoint fifty additional carriers. Of this number half will enter the service on Oct. 1 and the others at the opening of next year. In the business district we will endeavor to give seven deliveries each day, six now being the highest number. Collections here will be improved so that mail will be taken from the boxes eighteen times daily."

### Fifty New Substations.

The number of substations of the city, as the result of Postmaster Gordon's efforts, will be increased by fifty, the present number being seventy-nine. A $2,000 allowance was also secured for increased pay at twenty of the old stations. This addition is due in part to the abolition of stamp agencies. A receiving station for the benefit of South Water street merchants will be opened at 15 La Salle street.

Postmaster Gordon's plan for creating a board of physicians for the Postoffice was presented to the Civil Service commission and is now being considered. The plan contemplates that four physicians—two Democrats and two Republicans—be named to act with the regular physician of the office.

### Talks of Chicago Day.

"But to talk of Chicago day," said Mr. Gordon. "I want to say that this celebration and the fall festival will be the greatest successes Chicago has known. President McKinley will come, two-thirds of the members of the Cabinet will be here, the members of the Supreme bench—only Justice McKenna was in Washington during our visit—are enthusiastic, and officials from all the federal departments will be here. Vice President Hobart's invitation was presented to him at Long Branch, where he is seriously ill. A. H. Revell carried General Merritt's invitation to New York, and that army officer will be grand marshal of the big parade, which will have 50,000 men in line. Congressman Foss sailed for Europe Saturday and will look out for Admiral Dewey."

The 25,000 invitations prepared for other government officers and Governors of States will be ready to send out during the present week. Arrangements for delivering invitations to President Diaz of Mexico and the Governor General of Canada were perfected during the committee's Eastern trip.

Don't Miss It.

By change in time Sunday, June 18th, the Illinois Central's "Daylight Special," fast vestibule train for St. Louis now leaves Chicago daily at 9:10 a. m. The popular "Diamond Special" continues to leave at 9:10 p. m. Best of service is provided by these trains to St. Louis and Springfield. Tickets and reservations at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams st. 'Phone Main 99.

## MAY DELAY FEDERAL BUILDING.

### Strike on New Postoffice Threatened if Stone Cutters' Demands Are Not Granted.

All work on the new postoffice building may be stopped indefinitely, the Chicago stonecutters say, if the demands of their union are not granted by the contractors.

The stonecutters made an effort two years ago to have incorporated in the contract for the erection of the building a clause providing that the stone for the work should be cut in Chicago, the scale to be 50 cents an hour. The Granite Cutters' union, at a meeting in Kansas City about that time, made a new scale for the purpose of covering this particular job, which provided for 45 cents an hour, expecting Contractor Pierce would pay this scale and have the cutting done at the Pierce quarry in Maine. But he declined to pay the new scale, and because of the difference with the granite cutters no stone has been cut in his quarry.

Some time ago the suggestion was put forth if the trouble was not adjusted soon terra-cotta might be used in place of the granite, in order to complete the building within the time of the contract. The granite cutters regarded this suggestion as a threat made to force them to terms with Pierce.

A communication from Secretary Duncan of the National Granite Cutters' union, addressed to the Building Trades Council of this city requesting it to aid the granite cutters in their fight, was read at the meeting of the council on Friday night and referred to a committee composed of Joseph Sullivan, former President of the Stonecutters' union; Walter Carmody, Frank Ryan, and Edward Carroll, President of the council. This committee has full power to act, and it will insist upon the contention it put forth two years ago, that the stone be cut in Chicago.

Members of the council say it can paralyze work at any time it desires by calling out all the other building trades employed on the structure.

## STRIKERS TO PARADE TONIGHT.

### Between 10,000 and 20,000 Laboring Men to Participate in a Demonstration at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., June 18.—The street railway company made no attempt to operate cars except on the Euclid avenue line. The police still afforded ample protection and the cars were run on schedule time all day.

The strikers are preparing for a big demonstration tomorrow evening. A meeting is to be held in the afternoon to arrange for a parade to take place in the evening. It is anticipated that between 10,000 and 20,000 union workmen will be in line.

The object of the demonstration will be to influence the members of the City Council, and 100 representatives of organized labor will be selected to attend the meeting of that body and request the passage of an ordinance, introduced a week ago, which requires that all motormen shall have had at least twenty days' experience in running cars in Cleveland before they can be employed in this city. The present ordinance on that subject requires ten days' experience, but it may be had anywhere.

The representatives of labor will also ask the Council to request Mayor Farley to withdraw police protection from the Big Consolidated company, and demand that if the company does not operate its cars in compliance with the terms of its charter the franchise be forfeited.

Eugene Debs, who was expected here last night to address a mass-meeting of strikers, sent a message saying he could not come, but telling the men to hold out and vote the Socialist ticket.

## MAY EXAMINE BUCKET SHOPS.

### Reported Evasion of War Tax Law in New York Raises the Question in Chicago.

The reported evasion by brokers and bucket-shops in New York of the war revenue tax may lead to an investigation here. Under the decision of Commissioner Wilson bucket-shops must pay a tax on their transactions as if they were actual purchases and sales of stocks. The decision has raised the point that the tax may be a recognition of the legality of bucket-shops. George F. Stone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, said yesterday that he did not know of any evasions of the revenue law in Chicago. Inasmuch as there was no federal law against bucket-shops he did not think the government was inconsistent in taxing them. Furthermore, the Internal Revenue department was not passing on bucket shops, but was taxing alleged transactions said by proprietors to be real.

Splendid Opportunities

for visiting the pleasure and health resorts of Colorado, Utah, California, and the North Pacific coast will be afforded by the sale, from June 25th to July 11th, of first-class excursion tickets, good returning until Oct. 31st, at extremely favorable rates. Tickets and full information can be obtained at offices of the C. and N. W. Ry., 193 S. Clark-st., and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

## BLESSED BY THE PRIMATE

### ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN LAYS NEW ST. HEDWIG'S CORNER-STONE.

### Impressive Ceremony Is Witnessed by One of the Largest Crowds in the Annals of Church Events in Chicago, the Estimate Being 15,000 People Present—The Assistants—Description of the Building as Planned History of the Parish.

Clad in sacred vestments and surrounded by the priests from the various Polish parishes of the city Archbishop Feehan yesterday afternoon laid the corner-stone of the new St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic Church at Hoyne and Webster avenues. It was estimated that 10,000 persons came to the ceremony in the procession of Catholic societies which preceded the solemn service, and that 5,000 more, members of the Polish parishes of Chicago, stood with them during the benediction.

The sermon prefacing the actual blessing of the corner-stone was preached by the Rev. Father Eugene Sedlacek, rector of St. John Cantius' Church. The Archbishop was assisted in the ceremony by the Rev. Father Radziejewski of St. Adelbert's Church, who officiated as deacon, and Father John Kasprzycki, rector of St. Stanislaus, as subdeacon. Father John Piechowski, rector of St. Hedwig's, acted as master of ceremonies.

The procession of Catholic societies which preceded the ceremonies at the building seldom has been equaled in ecclesiastical events in Chicago. Within the limits of St. Hedwig's parish the line of march was gay with streamers and bunting stretched from house to house across the streets.

The new church is in the style of the Italian renaissance with two massive towers 150 feet in height framing the portico. The front and trimmings are to be of gray Bedford stone and pressed brick will be used for the sides. The cost of the completed structure is estimated at $125,000, exclusive of the lot, which is valued at $75,000. The church property extends from Hoyne to Bremen avenues and Webster avenue to Hamilton street and now includes the $30,000 school building adjoining the church and a parsonage which is valued at $22,000. The parish extends from Lincoln and Oakley avenues to Fullerton and Armitage avenues and is one of the largest in the city.

The present standing of the parish is attributed in great measure to the ability and energy of the pastor of the church, the Rev. John Piechowski, seconded by his assistants, Father Gieburowski and Szypkowski. Though one of the largest parishes in Chicago, the life of St. Hedwig has been for years one of struggle. Four years ago the church was rent with the dissension which resulted in the establishment of the Independent Polish Catholic Church under Father Koslowski, formerly assistant pastor at St. Hedwig's. The struggle to regain the ground lost has been a hard one.

## SUICIDE OF DEMENTED WOMAN.

### Mrs. William Fandre Hangs Herself While Visiting Mrs. Mary Fisher, 8103 Vincennes Avenue.

Mrs. William Fandre, 391 West Chicago avenue, committed suicide at the residence of Mrs. Mary Fisher, 8103 Vincennes avenue, on Saturday night by hanging herself to a bedpost with strips of a towel. Her suicide is attributed to insanity, as she was at one time an inmate of the asylum at Dunning.

She called at Mrs. Fisher's residence on Thursday for a visit of several days. She appeared despondent, and evidently hanged herself soon after preparing to retire, as she had been dead several hours when found.

Her husband formerly conducted a meat market, but he retired from business several years ago. They were married in Germany.

## PORTER RETURNS TO CHICAGO.

### Declines to Discuss Incorporation of Transfer and Clearing Company with $4,000,000 Capital.

H. H. Porter returned home from the East last evening, but he declined to discuss the Chicago Transfer and Clearing company, which was incorporated with $4,000,000 capital at Dover, Del., on Saturday. It is generally believed this new corporation has in prospect the building of immense railroad yards and a clearing-house for the distribution of shipments on the old Stickney track west of the city, where a move was made some years ago to establish big locomotive works.

### Dies from Gasoline Burns.

Lena Reckard, 19 years old, died yesterday at the County Hospital from injuries received on Saturday afternoon at the house of her sister, Mrs. Annie Wallace, 1274 West Fifteenth street, where she was employed as a domestic. While filling a can with gasoline she spilled the fluid on her dress. Later she struck a match, her dress caught fire, and she was burned about the arms and chest. Her sister also received burns about the hands in trying to rescue her.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

Too Many for Comfort.

Too many Dressing Cases and Chiffoniers for June. Crowding each other. Good stock to have on call, with furniture prices up, and going up higher, but we buy to sell and will share with you who have need of either Bureau or Chiffonier, *provided you will come within this week.*

Before we quote the prices let us inform you that there is just as much difference between the *Scholle Bureaus and Chiffoniers* and those generally offered, as between all wool cloth and that with a generous sprinkling of cotton.

We can better explain this, however, when you come down to look them over.

225 Bureaus ........................$10.00 to $175.00
115 Chiffoniers ........................ $8.00 to $125.00

*Any piece you may select now and pay a deposit on will be delivered when wanted.*

Notice the $15.00 moth proof cedar chests outside the door.
We are upholsterers par excellence.

H. E. Scholle & Co., 222 Wabash Bet. Adams & Jackson.
"The Store of Quality."

## SUN PROSTRATES J. A. WHEELIS.

### He Is Overcome in Ogden Park—Half Unconscious and Suffering Much Pain.

John A. Wheelis of 322 North Ashland avenue, was overcome by heat in Ogden Park yesterday, where he was taking photographs. He was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. It was said last evening that he was in a semi-conscious condition and suffering considerable pain in his head. Wheelis is a cigarmaker by trade. He is 35 years old and married.

Can't be beat—baby photographs; 15, in 3 styles, $3. Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater.

## TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.

7:39 p. m.

## CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

### European Mails.

Monday, June 19.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York: close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain closed; mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30, and 12 p. m. today via S. S. New York.

Direct mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, will close at 9:45 a. m. today via S. S. Servia; also at 4:30 and 12 p. m. via S. S. Germanic.

### West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

### Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.

For Australia via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois—Increasing cloudiness Monday, with warmer in extreme northeast portion, threatening weather Tuesday, with showers in northern portion, southerly winds.

Indiana—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday, threatening weather Tuesday, with showers in northern portion, southerly winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday, with showers at night, showers Tuesday, light southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Monday, with warmer in eastern portion, showers Tuesday, fresh southeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Showers Monday, with warmer in northern portion, unsettled weather Tuesday, variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Light showers and cooler Monday, unsettled condition Tuesday, variable winds.

Missouri—Partly cloudy weather Monday and probably Tuesday, southerly winds.

Iowa—Threatening weather Monday, with showers in northern portion, unsettled conditions Tuesday, variable winds.

Nebraska—Threatening weather Monday, with showers in northern and cooler in western portion, unsettled and cooler weather Tuesday, variable winds.

| Place of observation. Time taken: June 18, 8 p. m. | Height of barometer | Thermometer | Max. temp. | Direction of wind | Precipitation 12 hours | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 30.10 | 84 | 88 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Albany | 29.98 | 76 | 84 | S. | .... | Fair |
| Alpena | 29.94 | 62 | 78 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Atlanta | 30.08 | 76 | 78 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Amarillo | 30.00 | 86 | 86 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Battleford | 29.80 | 62 | 64 | W. | .... | Fair |
| Bismarck | 29.80 | 80 | 88 | W. | .01 | Clo'dy |
| Buffalo | 29.98 | 68 | 78 | S.W. | Tr. | Clo'dy |
| Boston | 30.02 | 68 | 70 | S. | .... | Fair |
| Cairo | 30.08 | 78 | 80 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Calgary | 29.86 | 64 | 66 | W. | .... | Fair |
| Charlotte | 30.06 | 68 | 74 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Cheyenne | 29.78 | 88 | 88 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Chicago | 29.92 | 68 | 82 | S.E. | .... | Fair |
| Cincinnati | 30.06 | 74 | 78 | S.W. | Tr. | Fair |
| Cleveland | 29.98 | 74 | 76 | S.W. | Tr. | Fair |
| Davenport | 29.86 | 86 | 88 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Denver | 29.82 | 96 | 94 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Des Moines | 29.86 | 88 | 90 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Detroit | 29.96 | 72 | 72 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Dodge | 29.92 | 86 | 94 | S.E. | .... | Fair |
| Dubuque | 29.88 | 82 | 84 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Duluth | 29.92 | 68 | 70 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| El Paso | 29.94 | 88 | 90 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Edmonton | 29.88 | 60 | 68 | W. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Galveston | 30.06 | 84 | 86 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Grand Haven | 29.92 | 74 | 76 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Green Bay | 29.90 | 70 | 80 | S.E. | Tr. | Clear |
| Havre | 29.86 | 74 | 80 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Helena | 29.90 | 80 | 84 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Huron | 29.80 | 86 | 92 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Indianapolis | 30.04 | 76 | 80 | S.W. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Jacksonville | 30.04 | 66 | 66 | N. | .34 | Clo'dy |
| Kansas City | 29.92 | 86 | 92 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Little Rock | 30.12 | 82 | 86 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Marquette | 29.94 | 58 | 68 | S.E. | .... | Fair |
| Memphis | 30.12 | 82 | 84 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Medicine Hat | 30.00 | 68 | 70 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Minnedosa | 29.60 | 80 | 88 | W. | .... | Fair |
| Montgomery | 30.06 | 82 | 84 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Montreal | 29.90 | 68 | 80 | S. | .... | ...... |
| Nashville | 30.10 | 80 | 82 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| New Orleans | 30.04 | 82 | 86 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| New York City | 30.04 | 66 | 78 | S. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Norfolk | 30.04 | 66 | 72 | N.E. | .... | Fair |
| North Platte | 29.78 | 94 | 100 | N.W. | .... | Fair |
| Oklahoma | 30.06 | 82 | 84 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Omaha | 29.76 | 92 | 96 | S.W. | .... | Fair |
| Oswego | 29.98 | 68 | 76 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Palestine | 30.12 | 84 | 86 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Parkersburg | 30.06 | 76 | 82 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Philadelphia | 30.02 | 72 | 80 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Pittsburg | 30.04 | 74 | 78 | N.W. | .... | Fair |
| Pueblo | 29.84 | 94 | 100 | N.E. | .... | Fair |
| Qu' Appelle | 29.74 | 68 | 68 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Rapid City | 29.74 | 84 | 88 | S. | .10 | Clear |
| St. Louis | 30.00 | 82 | 86 | S. | .... | Clear |
| St. Paul | 29.86 | 82 | 84 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Salt Lake City | 29.82 | 92 | 94 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Ste. Marie | 29.96 | 58 | 68 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Springfield, Ill. | 29.96 | 80 | 86 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.06 | 80 | 82 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Vicksburg | 30.06 | 82 | 84 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Washington | 30.04 | 72 | 78 | Calm | .... | Clear |
| White River | 29.96 | 66 | 70 | N.E. | .... | Fair |
| Williston | 29.80 | 80 | 82 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Winnipeg | 29.70 | 74 | .. | N.E. | .02 | Clo'dy |

## OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following burial permits yesterday:

Conway, Thomas, 61; 4636 Laflin-st., June 17.
Coack, Charles A., 67; 523 Humboldt-st., June 18.
Caviezl, Louise J., 25; 895 N. Washtenaw-av., June 16.
Cameron, Thomas, 68; 54 Oregon-av., June 14.
Domagala, Frank, 5; 3215 Wall-st., June 17.
Fulert, Charles, 53; 36 Ainslie-st., June 16.
Green, Emil, 34; 4244 Evans-av., June 17.
Greisner, August, 62; 1047 W. 20th-st., June 16.
Halpin, Michael, 42; 156 W. Adams-st., June 17.
Keegan, Marie, 70; 191 E. Division-st., June 16.
Kearney, Margaret, 39; 2251 Wabash-av., June 16.
Kickenapp, Marie, 73; 10248 Avenue L, June 17.
Kalik, Joseph, 5; 753 W. 18th-st., June 17.
Kennenpamp, Sophie, 57; 671 S. Rockwell-st., June 17.
Leutz, Sarah Ann, 32; 355 Sedgwick-st., June 17.
Mugler, Mary A., 65; 826 N. Fairfield-av., June 17.
Manning, Frank, 29; 233 Honore-st., June 16.
Pressberger, Emma, 29; Cook C. Hospital, June 15.
Slominski, John, 5; 1027 Winchester-av., June 17.
Skillman, Sherman, 35; 232 S. Robey-st., June 16.
Waura, Anna, 38; Chicago Hospital, June 17.

## DEATHS.

SCHEIB—June 18, at 8 a. m., Jacob H. Scheib, age 68 years and 6 months, husband of Mary Scheib, at his residence, 2823 Calumet-av. Funeral Tuesday, June 20, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Graceland.

SMITH—June 17, William H. Smith, beloved son of F. M. and Julia Smith. Funeral at 2 p. m. Monday, to Forest Home.

WASHBURN—Susan Washburn, wife of William W. Washburn of Morgan Park, Ill., Saturday, June 17. Funeral Monday, June 19, at 1:30 p. m., Baptist Church, Morgan Park.

WICHERT—Henry Wichert, suddenly at Grand Haven, Mich., Friday morning. Funeral Monday, 2 p. m., from residence, 1649 Barry-av. Burial private.

## DEATHS.

GIRARD—Sunday, June 18, Joseph H. Girard, at his residence, 1228 Van Buren-st., aged 44 years. Funeral notice later.

HUNTINGTON—Jessie Monroe, wife of Will H. Huntington. Cremation at Graceland, Monday, 19th. Cornwall [Ont.], Detroit, and San Francisco papers please copy.

INGRAHAM—Arthur Ingraham, at 5405 Monroe-av., Chicago, son of Prentiss and Rosa Langley Ingraham of Easton, Md., and grandson of Joseph Lafayette Langley of Washington, D. C. Mississippi and Los Angeles papers please copy. Funeral services at 7:30 Monday night.

MUGLER—Mrs. Mary A. Mugler, June 17, 1899, 2:15 p. m., age 65 years 15 days. Funeral from late residence, 826 North Fairfield-av., Monday, June 19, 1899, 2 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

OTTO—Of appendicitis, June 18, Lena, beloved daughter of Charles and Lena Otto, age 8½ years. Funeral from residence, 3804 Wabash-av., Tuesday, June 20, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

McVICKER'S
JACOB LITT Lessee and Manager. Safest Theater in the World. 30 Exits.
Nightly at 8:30— —Matinees at 2:30.
Last Week of Jacob Litt's Great Laughing Success,
THE CLUB'S BABY
Last Six Nights. Last Popular Price Matinee Wed. Last Matinee Sat'day
Every Night and Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75, $1. Wed. Mat., All Reserved, 25 and 50c.

EXTRA!
At McVICKER'S THEATER, SUNDAY EVE, JUNE 25, AT 8:30.
A GRAND FESTIVAL OF SONG,
with the following artists: MME. FRANCESCA GUTHRIE-MOYER, GENEVIEVE CLARK-WILSON, MISS M. BLANCHE FOULKE, MME. ANNA WEISS. Pianiste: WM. MIDDELSCHULTE. Organ: MME. HESS-BURR at the Piano.
Sale of seats Wednesday morning, June 21.
Prices $1.00, 50c, 25c. Carriages at 10:15.

HAWTHORNE RACES—JUNE 12 to JUNE 24.
Five or more races each day, beginning at 2:15 p. m.
Music by Cicero Military Band. Admission 75c.
Illinois Central Trains leave Randolph-st. *9:45 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:20, and *1:50 p. m., stopping at Van Buren, Park Row, Halsted and Ashland; returning at 4:34 p. m. and after races. *Do not stop at Ashland-av.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot 12:15, 1:05, 1:35, and 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island and Western-avs.; returning after races.
The Metropolitan and Lake Street elevated and Madison-st., Ogden-av., 12th-st., and 22d-st. lines connect with electric cars direct to grounds.
Special electric cars leave State and Van Buren at 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, and 1:15 p. m., stopping only at Canal, Halsted, Ashland and Ogden-avs., direct to track in 40 minutes.
Metropolitan Express Trains leaving Pacific av. at 12:35, 12:59, and 1:23 p. m. stop at all stations on Loop, Franklin, Halsted, and Marshfield av., reaching track 23 minutes from Franklin st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30.
A SURE TRIUMPH! "A performance as nearly perfect as we may expect to see once in 5 years."—Chronicle.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'
ARIZONA
A Romantic Play of Camp and Army life in the West. Presented by a Superb Cast.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15.
Seats on Sale Two Weeks in Advance.

STUDEBAKER MATS. WED. AND SAT.
Inaugurating the Summer Season Tonight.
Castle Sq. Opera Co.
In a Magnificent Production of Jacobowski's
ERMINIE
Prices—Night, 25, 50, 75c, $1; Wed. Mat., 25, 50c; Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75c.
In Preparation—TARANTELLA

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Robert Downing & Company. Lina & Vani.
Tiddley Winks & Johnny Dugan. Loney Haskel.
4—Juggling Johnsons—4 Foote & Plunket.
Lawrence Sisters. May Cook.
Breton-Runkel Trio. Johnny Williams.
Fogarty & Levigne. Mlle. Vidas.
Marion Hart. Varney & Harris.
The Two Bedfords. Richard St. Clair.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

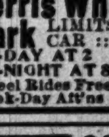
DEARBORN.
DEARBORN STOCK COMPANY
In Roland Reed's Great Comedy Success,
LEND ME YOUR WIFE
Matinee every day (except Monday and Friday) at 2. Night performance at 8. Theater delightfully cooled.

POWERS' 2D WEEK. Nightly at 8:30. Sat. (only) Mat. at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents Wm. Gillette's Comedy Triumph,
Because She Loved Him So.
"The Little Minister of Farce."
The Chicago Tribune says "A jollier and a cleverer farce has not been seen since summer farces became the vogue."
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
Second Phenomenally Successful Week of
..CAMILLE D'ARVILLE..
QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA.
The Feature of a Dozen Features.
Next Week: Prize Attraction, Mme. Herrman & Co.

GREAT NORTHERN Secure Seats—25c, 50c, 75c
LAST BIG FUN WEEK
GOOD-BYE TO WARD AND VOKES AND THEIR MERRY ASSOCIATES.
25c—MATS. WED. AND SAT.—25c.

Ferris Wheel Park LIMITS CAR ::: TO-DAY AT 2 TO-NIGHT AT 8 Wheel Rides Free Week-Day Aft'ns
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Admission 25c
HOWARD'S PONY CIRCUS Annie Kenwick, T. J. Farron Al. and Mamie Anderson Kelly and Violette Mons. Geyer Kittie Leslie Knox Wilson and Others.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Tel. main 2198. Only Burlesque House in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day at 2 and 8.
Skylarking. Posing Paragons. Turkish Harem. Cool Theater.
PRICES..........10, 20, 30.

BASEBALL TODAY.
Boston vs. Chicago
Game Called at 3:30.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899.

**Wireless Telegraphy.** Knowledge for June states that the first discoverer of wireless telegraphy was a modest genius named Lindsay, who lacked the art of self-advertisement, and who therefore was unable to secure the attention of the public sufficiently to carry his ideas into the domain of public utility. To Hertz belongs the distinction of having discovered the electric waves and of proving that electricity in its progress through space follows the same laws as the waves of light. These ether waves travel through space with the velocity of light, and when they impinge on the receiving apparatus at a distant station they excite a sympathetic current something after the fashion of a violin or piano whose strings vibrate to sounds of the same wave length. Columbus did not invent the egg, but he showed how to make it stand on its end, and Marconi has produced from known means a new electric eye more delicate than any known electrical instrument. Marconi's late demonstrations inspire much hope for the speedy development of another great scheme of international communication.

## MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES.

The British Parliament is now considering the proposal for the municipalization of the telephone system. The retail traders of the country wish to see the telephone bill pass, as its operation would be to their benefit. They complain that the present system is restrictive, if not prohibitory, as far as they are concerned, and they are strongly in favor of the municipalization of this common necessity. They assert that from 95 to 98 per cent of the messages are local, and, that being the case, the local governments are the proper ones to be in control. They argue also that municipalities can manage telephones equally well with their management of gas, water, and tramways, and that, like the latter, telephones are chiefly a local concern. Such legislation, they affirm, would tend to popularize the telephone, add greatly to business facilities, and thus be of greater value to the people in general.

On the other hand, Liverpool is opposed to this movement and sent a delegation to Parliament to induce the government to buy up the National Telephone company and thus nationalize the system. The Liverpool deputation failed to present any definite advantages nationalization would have over municipalization beyond that of throwing open the telephones to the use of the whole country.

The advantage as regards argument clearly lies in favor of municipalization. The opposition to it comes chiefly from the larger boroughs and rich holders of telephone stock. Only about 2 per cent of the messages that go over the trunk wires are national, the great bulk of the remainder being local, and of this also the majority pertains only to rich people, who practically monopolize this convenient form of communication.

The fight in England, therefore, is popularization against monopolization, and it is probable the tradesmen will win. Such a result would be logical. Municipalities should, especially in England, where rigid civil service prevails, control all natural and general monopolies coming specially within their jurisdiction. The result of the contest in England will be important as still further defining the proper limits of state and municipal functions.

## PRISON LABOR IN NEW YORK.

On the suggestion of Governor Roosevelt the last Legislature of New York directed the State Bureau of Labor Statistics to issue quarterly bulletins on local industrial conditions. The first one is a creditable piece of work and contains, among other material, an account of the operation of the new convict labor law—enacted in 1896 in compliance with the constitution of 1894.

After manifold abuses under the contract system and much agitation from organized labor a provision was inserted in the new constitution forbidding prison labor except upon work for the State or one of its political divisions. Since Jan. 1, 1897, therefore, prison labor in that State has been employed solely in the production of supplies for public institutions.

Strenuous opposition to the change arose from the contracting interests affected, and during the transition stage sensational forebodings were widely circulated in the papers. The success of the experiment, however, appears to be pronounced. Not only is there more than ample work at hand, but the benefits to the prisoners are of a decisive character. In its last report the State Prison commission says that the health of the convicts for 1897 and 1898 "has been better than during the previous years" and that they "feel more contented, knowing that their labor is wholly for the State that maintains them rather than for the profit of task masters who have purchased their labor."

The surprising diminution of about 35 per cent, which has taken place since 1895 in one class of prisoners—namely: those in penitentiaries—seems actually to give color to the ghoulish idea, often asserted, that under the contract régime sentences were procured in large numbers solely to furnish the contractors with more cheap labor.

New York's solution of this vexed question meets the persistent objection of organized labor, not against the employment of prison labor, but against its being farmed out to contractors. The wages paid under contracts are inevitably low, and the products of such cheap labor, entering the general market, inevitably depress prices and wages. Under the present plan prisoners can be adequately employed, their labor is of full value to the public, and yet its products do not enter the general market.

Other States have already turned their attention to this experiment with a view to rearranging their own systems accordingly, and their example may well be followed by Illinois.

## MORE TROOPS FOR OTIS.

There is a growing belief that Major General Otis will not be able to crush the Filipino insurrection with his present forces or with the number of regulars that can be spared from a total army of 65,000 men. The American people are overwhelmingly in favor of carrying the present campaign to a speedy end, even though it may require 100,000 men. The New York Herald's symposium of the opinions of the various Governors on this subject shows that they do not believe the war can be ended with the present forces, and that nearly all are in favor of sending 100,000 men to bring the hostilities to a prompt conclusion. The only exceptions are a few Populist Governors in the Northwest. The Governors of the other States would send 100,000 men rather than let the war drag on and render the United States ludicrous by failure.

It rests solely with President McKinley and the War department to say whether or not the 35,000 volunteers authorized by Congress shall be called out, giving Otis double the army he now possesses. Thus far General Otis has claimed that a fighting force of 30,000 was sufficient. But he is confessedly unable to garrison and hold the towns he takes, so that he loses most of the ground gained as soon as his forces withdraw. He controls a strip across Luzon bounded on the north by Calumpit and on the south by Bakoor. These points are respectively about thirty-five miles north and ten miles south of Manila. If the present forces are barely enough to hold this narrow strip it is evident that a much larger army will be necessary to crush the insurgent forces and end the rebellion.

General Otis has repeatedly shown by his dispatches that he is oversanguine. Adjutant General Corbin insists that Otis knows the needs of the situation better than any one else, but this is by no means self-evident. We have now been fighting the insurgents four and a half months and hold less than one-twenty-fifth of the 41,000 square miles of Luzon. At this rate the insurrection will drag along through the summer and autumn of 1900 and will soon begin to cut a figure in national politics as well as in international comment, to say nothing of the incidental ruin in the islands themselves. It is not wise to leave the matter too completely to the judgment of one man.

The opinion of the Governors is corroborated by that of Henri Turot, the Frenchman who has just returned from an investigation of the situation in the Philippines. He regards it as incontestable that 100,000 men will not be too many to complete the task we have undertaken in Luzon. He warns the United States not to follow the "small parcels" policy which France has tried to its cost in Madagascar and Africa. If the situation does not change materially in the next few weeks the President would do well to lay aside his reluctance and cal lout the necessary volunteers. He should bend his energies to crushing the rebellion at any cost. Less lives will be lost in a short, sharp campaign than in an interminable series of skirmishes.

## THE KAISER AND ARBITRATION.

It is no longer denied that the German Kaiser is the enemy of arbitration and that the fate of this peace measure at The Hague will be materially changed by his opposition. Even if the special delegation sent to expostulate with him should be successful the scheme adopted will be modified from what was at first intended. The original American plan for a permanent tribunal appointed by the Supreme Courts of the signatory powers has been shelved. In its place now stands Ambassador White's proposal for the creation of a limited board at The Hague, to be composed of the ordinary diplomatic representatives of the powers. This is substantially Sir Julian Pauncefote's plan, modified to meet the conditions. It is admittedly inferior to the more elaborate scheme, but the Kaiser objected to the expense of a permanent and distinctive tribunal, and it is doubtful whether he will consent even to the modified plan.

The German Emperor's remark that "There is not in all Germany a village wench who would let her sweetheart kiss her if he had not worn a uniform" expresses his own love of militarism quite as much as that of German women. He is young and aggressive. His government has been built up by war and is constituted on a war basis. The philosophy of Nietsche—the glorification of war to the death as the condition of human progress—has a strong hold on German life and thought, but not as strong as the militant young Kaiser imagines. He forgets the thousands of bright German youths who annually come to the United States to avoid giving their best years to the machine of militarism. He also ignores the steady growth of socialism, which is largely due to military burdens and which will be accelerated by a failure of the conference at The Hague to accomplish anything. He looks only at the fact that an arbitration court would in part deprive him of his present advantage of possessing the best prepared army in Europe for instant use, forgetting that this is only a temporary advantage, and that there are serious disadvantages which he will bring upon himself if he defeats the arbitration project.

Germany's opposition is only less noteworthy than the strong current of favorable sentiment among the other delegates. Arbitration is the only idea that has shown unexpected strength. Russia's idea of restricting invention and forbidding new weapons has been killed even more summarily than was expected. Captain Mahan's vote against asphyxiating and poison-diffusing shells can be defended only on the general principle of freedom of initiative, and the German Emperor can defend his stand against arbitration on the same grounds. It is evident that there has been no advance in humanitarian sentiment since the Geneva conference, where explosive bullets were forbidden. In arbitration alone is there promise of progress, and even in this the results now in sight are not great.

There is no use in pretending that a bureau constituted from the regular diplomatic corps at The Hague will have the prestige and value of a tribunal made up of experts in international law from the various powers. Men of the highest ability and international reputation will not be content to spend their lives in the obscurity of a minor European capital. The men available for the purpose will not command the respect necessary to have great international questions intrusted completely to their decisions. It looks as if the Kaiser had already defeated the vital part of the arbitration scheme.

## DEFENSES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The account in yesterday's TRIBUNE of measures in different States for dealing with tuberculous cattle shows two main expedients to have been adopted. One deals directly with the cattle and the other directly with the milk supply. The first method is usually supplied by the State and consists in a more or less complete effort to discover and destroy tubercular cows. The other is usually applied by local health authorities, and consists in requiring proper certificates from milk dealers that their supplies come from non-infected herds.

The first method has been employed most vigorously by Massachusetts. Quarantine against infected cattle is maintained at the borders of that State, and in the last three years 10,979 tuberculous cattle were killed by the State authorities and $366,805 paid to their owners. In comparison with those of Massachusetts the steps of other States in this line are meager.

The second method has been most successfully employed by the City of Buffalo under Dr. Ernest Wende. Dr. Wende has been Health Commissioner of Buffalo since January, 1892, and during his first five years steadily reduced the city death rate from less than 22 per thousand to less than 14 per thousand. He is unquestionably the most aggressive and efficient health officer in any American city, and has dealt with tuberculosis in the milk supply with the same vigor and determination which have characterized his whole official career and have changed the storm of public outcry against his earlier acts into enthusiastic and widespread appreciation.

He has secured city ordinances authorizing the inspection and destruction of all tuberculous cattle within the city limits, and requiring certificates from all milk dealers supplied beyond the city limits that their herds have been examined by the health authorities and are free from infection. No milk can be brought into the city except under the protection of such certificates. In this way tuberculous milk is now effectually excluded from Buffalo—a condition not realized in any other large American city. This method has been urged by THE TRIBUNE, and could have no other argument in its favor equal to its practical success in Buffalo.

As a side-light upon what is perhaps the most successful municipal health office in this country it should perhaps be added that, owing to insistent popular demand, Dr. Wende has been retained in office through different political administrations, and has from the start made it a condition precedent that no political appointments should be made in his department, but that all his subordinates should be appointed under a rigid application of the civil service law. As a consequence he not only has efficient assistants, but his department enjoys absolute public confidence.

## BIOLOGICAL BALANCE OF POWER.

In an article in a recent number of Nature, Mr. Kirby gives an account of the ravages of the gypsy moth in Massachusetts. Since its accidental introduction into America more than $500,000 has been spent by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on what many persons consider the hopeless task of exterminating this insect, and last year an appropriation of $200,000 was made to continue the work. There are many other instances of this exchange by different countries of their injurious animals and plants, and no one can predict which species are likely to predominate in their new homes and become pests. One of the worst pests of English orchards is called the American blight, and is due to the American woolly aphis. The American water plant, Anacheris alsinastrum, choked up the English rivers and ponds for a time, but soon it seemed to lose its vitality and ceased to be a pest, because since the female plant alone was introduced into England it could only propagate by buds. The Canadian water weed is causing endless trouble in England by its exuberant growth, which impedes the canal and river traffic.

With the acquisition of tropical islands by the United States new problems of practical importance to Americans will be presented for solution which were formerly of merely theoretical interest to the zoologist and botanist. Take, for example, the mongoose, which was introduced into Jamaica for the purpose of killing off the rats which destroyed the sugar cane. It was successful in this, and it performed another useful function in killing off the snakes in the island, so that Jamaica now resembles Ireland in one respect at least. The mongoose, however, does two other things which are not so meritorious and which were not anticipated when the animal was introduced. It robs the poultry yards belonging to the negroes and it destroys certain birds which helped to keep down the numbers of the ticks. The pasture lands of Jamaica are now so infested with ticks that the Jamaicans are at present planning to get rid of the mongoose. Similar results have been obtained in Porto Rico.

There is evidently, therefore, a balance of power among animals and plants as there is among nations. Whenever man introduces new species either by accident or design there is often a marked defect upon the fauna and flora. Some get exterminated and others increase in numbers because their enemies are killed off. If we knew more about the habits and life histories of animal and plant-man might be able to regulate this balance of power. In this way the extermination of obnoxious species might be scientifically carried on, instead of by the laborious method Massachusetts is employing to get rid of its unbidden guest.

## THE UNIFICATION OF TIME.

The present system of time reckoning is extremely inconvenient. The civil day begins at midnight and ends at the following midnight; the astronomical day begins at noon and ends at the following noon; while the nautical day begins at the preceding noon and ends at the noon of the civil day. Nautical time, however, has for some time back in general practice been assimilated to civil time and no longer creates difficulty. It is but natural that a movement to reform time anomalies should originate on the American continent, the land of magnificent distances. In 1893 a committee of Canadian astronomers addressed by circular letter the following question to the astronomers of the world: "Is it desirable that on and after January, 1901, the astronomical day should everywhere begin at midnight?" Of the 171 replies received 108 were favorable and 63 unfavorable to the change. The Royal society of Canada is trying to revive this movement, and reports that nearly all the states of the world have been moving in the direction of time reform.

The idea is to secure a uniform day by making the civil time of, say, Greenwich or Washington the time of the whole world. This, of course, would only be for international purposes, and it would not be necessary to discard local time altogether. We have already advanced considerably from the state of things which existed seventeen years ago, when there were seventy different standards of time referred to in the working of the various railroads between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the proposed change would be but one step further in the same direction. There are also some indications that the present astronomical practice of counting the hours from 1 to 24 will gradually be extended to civil reckoning, so as to make the distinction between a. m. and p. m. unnecessary. In 1893 Italy adopted the 24 hour notation, and the same system is in use by all railroads and telegraphs in Canada between Port Arthur, Lake Superior, and the Pacific coast. It has also been introduced into India, and there is a movement among railway men in Australia and the United States to adopt it.

The advancement of astronomical time by twelve hours so as to assimilate it to civil time would require the adaptation of the Nautical Almanac to the change, and it is from the almanac computers that most of the opposition to the change comes. The almanac is prepared a considerable period in advance, so that if the change of time is to take place on the first day of the new century, as many astronomers desire, something ought to be done speedily. It seems that the convenience of the navigator rather than that of the almanac computer should be consulted. The Nautical Almanac is not the be-all and end-all of astronomical research. It is only a means to an end, and that end the important one of facilitating the art of navigation. The navigator was not made for the astronomer, but the astronomical almanac for the navigator. Eighty per cent of the shipping interests of the world, reckoned by tonnage, is in favor of the change. It would be of benefit to the general public as well as the navigator and the scientist.

## PROF. HYSLOP BRIDGES THE GULF.

Professor Hyslop of Columbia College has been favored with a new revelation and he is profoundly impressed with the importance of it. He has come across one spirit personality who hails from the mysterious other side of life; one who, he says, is no trickster or trifler, and who has been studied a dozen years and more by a Dr. Hodgson. In his mind her communications amount to revelation and scientific proof, and he is amazed at what must be the effect of it. "It will," he declares, "almost completely revolutionize the ideals of religion, morality, and politics. It will disturb dogmatic theology, but it will rejuvenate the church's moral influence by inspiring confidence in the immortality of the soul." And all this he is sure of because, as he believes, a certain mediumistic spirit has actually talked with him from out the unseen. The point which he emphasizes is the reality of the manners of the personality of the "spirit" who has been telling him such wonderful things through his mediumistic friend, "Mrs. Piper."

And yet Professor Hyslop has no more respect for the ordinary trance medium than he had before he descended from his high chair of "philosophy and logic" to meddle with wizards and spirits. As he himself declares, "the moment you admit even the possibility of proving immortality after the manner of experiments with trance mediums you open up the flood gates to a perfect inundation of insane follies, which it will require all the resources of civilization to control." There is, he declares, a "tremendous field of fraud and illusion in this subject which it is always important to disown and expose." If, however, as he adds, these communications are telepathic and not real revelations, "the devilish genius, the infinite fabricating, and histrionic power that have to be assumed for secondary personality" still leave a strain on our credulity and dispose one to "some tolerance of spiritism."

The sincerity of this professor of psychology, ethics, and logic in Columbia College is not in question any more than his delusion. Nor is his new "scientific" bridge across the mysterious borderland of the two worlds to be laughed at. It may be allowed to go for what it is worth. But, at the utmost, one does not see how "Mrs. Piper's" messages are going to "revolutionize the ideals of religion," "disturb dogmatic theology," or "rejuvenate the church's moral influence." For Christian faith will always infinitely prefer to rest its assurance of the unseen world on the affirmation of him who brought life and immortality to light in his own gospel, as attested so many million times over in the personal experience of believers from that day to this.

Yet, so far as the man in the street can see, no one need be in the least degree alarmed or "disturbed," even if Dr. Hodgson or Mrs. Piper or Professor Hyslop should make out a "scientific proof" of continued identity of personality beyond the borderline. All wholesome minded men and women who really know anything of the deeper meanings of love in the friendships of this life, however they reason it, hope the same thing. But wholesome minded persons will never be prevailed upon to pin their faith to a spook. And if Professor Hyslop has any wholesome minded friends they will labor with him to cure him of his delusion before it is too late and he becomes a hopeless victim of his own credulity and mediumistic duplicity.

## DIVORCED MEN'S CLUBS.

The world is running to clubs. Men and women are enrolling themselves in all sorts of aggregations for all sorts of purposes. If anything, women have the club habit worse than men. At first their clubs were purely literary and social, a kind of evolution from the old fashioned sewing circle. Now they include industrial, political, educational, commercial, and athletic purposes. There are young girls' clubs, married women's clubs, and spinsters' clubs, just as there are young men's clubs, married men's clubs, and old bachelors' clubs. The spirit of the combine is over them all.

It has remained for Alameda, the fashionable suburb of San Francisco, to organize the most unique of all clubs, the Divorced Men's club. There are many clubs of young men who have resolved never to marry and of young women actuated by the same heroic purpose, and there are clubs which are maintained principally as places of solace for those who are married and have not sufficient courage to break the tie which binds. The Alameda club is composed entirely of those who have found marriage a failure and have succeeded in getting out of it. The stories told by these victims are pathetic. The President of the club is fond of smoking, his wife was not. The outcome was a quarrel and separation. Another member was divorced because his wife made his life a burden by constantly reminding him she paid the expenses of the bridal trip. Another was thrown out into the cold world by his wife, who brought suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty, the cruelty consisting in his making a clatter among some tin pans one night in the cellar, which led her to think he was a burglar.

The secretary of the club, who has been through the divorce mills several times, says that the members hold regular meetings and their first business is to congratulate each other and to exult in their freedom, much after the manner of the prisoners in "Fidelio" when they were let out to enjoy the air and sunlight. They also profoundly sympathize with those who are married, feeling themselves qualified to do so by long and arduous experience. Besides these joyful features of their meetings they have acted upon the lines of Punch's advice to those contemplating matrimony, "don't." They have set up a sort of bureau of information and are always ready to furnish their harrowing experiences to the uninitiated and impress upon them the dangers that lurk in matrimony. The secretary says: "Our club is doing a great deal of good. We prevent men from allowing love to get the better of their judgment. We have saved a number of good fellows from misery, and the good work is rapidly spreading."

The divorce mills throughout the country are turning out plenty of candidates for divorce clubs, and it may be that they will spread and become quite popular. But it must not be expected they will be confined to men. Women are shrewdly imitative, and as there are just as many divorced women as men it will not be long before they will have their club. Then we shall hear the other side of the question, and it will not lack in interest.

IT must be apparent now to Mr. Bailey of Texas that his great play would have been to try to get into the General Joe Wheeler class.

THE overeating of cherries produces more than a "variety of lockjaw." It causes cramp in the pocket.

THE South Park functionaries may as well climb into the band automobile.

NONE of the valued New York papers has yet claimed the credit for Baby Clark's case of measles.

SECRETARY ALGER still clings to his office, but he is tired of Life.

MR. MCKINLEY seems to think it is time to exercise a little wholesome authority in censoring the supplies that reach Aguinaldo so easily.

THE trouble with that French Chamber of Deputies is that it needs a different set of rules and a chairman with some firmness about him.—The Hon. Tom Reed.

MR. HAVEMEYER doesn't "care two cents for ethics." He can't use ethics in his business.

A EUROPEAN chemist has discovered a serum that will cure snakebites. This is not greatly different from one of the old cures for snakebite—rum, per se.

THE celebration of the Fourth in the neighborhood of Manila doubtless will be of a nature to startle the Filipinos.

BEFORE Mr. Havemeyer is called upon to write the Democratic platform for the next Presidential campaign there will be a few remarks addressed to the audience by Mr. Bryan of Nebraska.

THE Chicago River continues to throw suspicion upon the drinking water.

THE most obvious fact in connection with the alleged conversation between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn is that somebody has lied once or twice.

TRUTH crushed to earth will rise again. But so do the lying Philippine insurgents.

WHEN Admiral Sampson goes to talking about the needs of the army, though, he is about ten miles off his base.

AT least once a day Mr. Bryan feels sorry for having said it takes as much bravery to fight trusts as it did to climb the San Juan hill.

AFTER a little time the South Park board will cease to shy at the automobiles.

IT still looks as if the Democrats might have to use Mark Hanna as their octopus again next year.

EVERY time a manufacturing company raises the wages of its employés War Horse Bryan recognizes it as a challenge to battle and snorts defiance at the foe.

## WOMAN'S WAYS.

Woman is bound to be either master or slave, and is usually master.—Galveston News.

A woman never realizes that she is old until she hears a younger woman talking about her.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Nothing so surely spoils a girl as for her folks to give her the impression that she is pretty.—Washington Democrat.

If a woman has any style to her she is always dressed in such a way that she can't eat with any comfort.—Atchison Globe.

As most girls get married merely to find out what it is like I wonder why widows get married again.—St. Louis Star.

It isn't that a woman cares so much about losing a man; she just doesn't want some other woman to gain him.—Bangor News.

It takes a woman to be happy that she is unhappy worrying over a man because she would be more unhappy if she didn't have him to worry over.—New York Press.

To be remembered by a woman, it is only necessary to tell her something nice about herself that she knows already, but fancies that nobody else has found out.—Detroit Free Press.

At a recent afternoon party in Atchison all the guests got to crying. The songs were sad, and the elocutionists recited sad pieces, and a perfectly lovely time was had.—Atchison Globe.

When a man is smoking and slapping and waving to keep off mosquitoes a woman in a low-neck gown and open-work stockings will sit still and smile and just swear inwardly.—New York Press.

It is well that there is a sort of sworn secrecy regarding what the particular man said when he proposed. It saves so many women from the embarrassment of confessing that they never had any proposals.—Philadelphia Times.

## IMPERTINENT PERSONALS.

It is now Baby Clark's turn to challenge Jim Jeffries.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Uncle Paul Kruger is just about as yielding and vacillating as a bump on a log.—Boston Herald.

Possibly Admiral Sampson might be induced to accept that Dewey home.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Aguinaldo is not dead by a long shot, and he is not even within range of the long shot.—Indianapolis News.

If the Hon. O. H. P. Belmont is not a candidate for Vice President what in the name of sense does he want?—Peoria Herald.

It is believed that General Joe Wheeler takes so kindly to his blue soldier clothes that he sometimes sleeps in them.—Washington Post.

Speaking of a Speakership contest, the Hon. Dave Henderson does not believe that there has been any such thing this year.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Since Boy Bryan has become a man and demands to be taken seriously he isn't half so amusing. In fact, he is getting rapidly to that stage where he merely bores one.—New York Press.

Ambassador Choate's suppression of the English book containing his bon mots is his biggest triumph in diplomacy so far. He can now continue to work them off as brand new on the unsuspecting Britons.—Boston Herald.

### Use for Strawberries.

Medical science has discovered that the use of strawberries sometimes produces on the human jaw the effect of entirely arresting its activities. The disability is a curious one, marking out the strawberry as a possible agent of relief in cases of obstinate volubility, domestic and public. If it always worked, the fruit should be worth its weight in gold in the markets, instead of the beggarly 10 cents a quart which is at present the ruling rate.—Cleveland Leader.

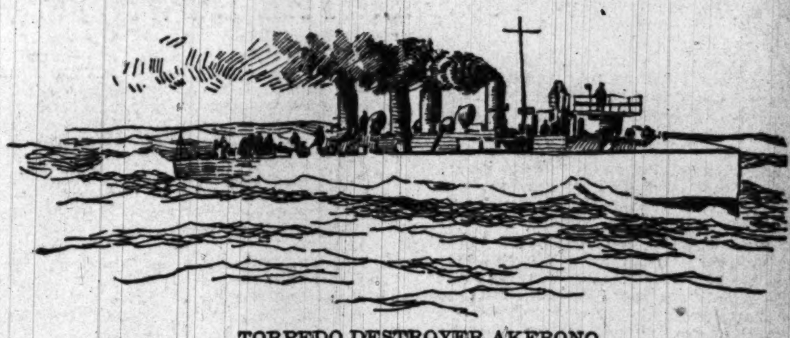
### Practical Good Roads Movement.

Lafayette County authorities have decided to try the plan of utilizing the labor of the prisoners for the improvement of the local thoroughfares. The Sheriff has been ordered to turn over to one of the most capable township overseers all the men he can use to advantage in his district, with instructions to make the best showing possible on the roads in his charge.—Kansas City Journal.

# WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

JAPAN'S SWIFT WARSHIPS.—No feature of Japan's rapid progress has attracted more attention from the people of other nations than has its remarkable naval growth. Before the war with China Japan had no battleships, although the Mikado owned several good cruisers and a number of gunboats. The war impressed upon Japanese statesmen the importance of sea power, and since then the naval budget has been of respectable proportions. Charles H. Cramp, the American shipbuilder, declared in a recent article in the North American Review that by 1903 Japan would have an effective force of 67 seagoing warships, 12 torpedo destroyers, and 75 torpedo boats, with an aggregate displacement of 200,000 tons. Not only is Japan now building many ships, but for individual ships the Japanese navy is as good as any in the world. This was shown by the trial of the torpedo boat destroyer Akebono, which was tested Saturday, and on its trial trip made thirty-one knots an hour, a faster speed than that of any destroyer in the British navy.

Japan also owns the fleetest cruiser. The Chitose, built by the Union iron works, at its trial off San Francisco last February made a speed of 23.76 knots an hour, the fleetest steaming ever made by a man-of-war of the heavy fighting type. Another record-breaking ship is the Yashima, built in 1897, which broke all records for speed in battleships, traveling 19.46 knots an hour. This was built in England. Japan thus is building faster ships in foreign countries than are being built in those same countries for their home navies.

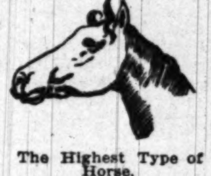


TORPEDO DESTROYER AKEBONO.

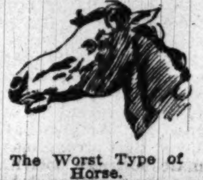
SERVIA AND TURKEY.—Though stormy at home because of Milan, Servia has been the most pacific of the Balkan States, while the "war cloud in the Balkans" has generally seemed to come from Bulgaria. This has been due, to some extent, to the fact that Servia has been independent of Turkey since 1878, while Bulgaria is the Sultan's vassal. If there were to be war with Turkey because of the depredations of the Albanian bands, who have invaded the kingdom, Servia could put an army of 110,000 men in the field. It would not be the first time the two peoples have clashed, for Servia fought continually for independence from 1459 to 1829, when virtual independence was granted that was made complete by the treaty of Berlin.

SACRIFICE OF ELEPHANTS.—It takes the tusks of 75,000 elephants to supply the world's piano keys, billiard balls, and knife handles.

HOW TO JUDGE HORSE CHARACTER.—Horse phrenology is the latest discovery of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England. According to Harold Leeney, a member of the college, it is easy to tell a horse's character by the shape of his nose. If there is a gentle curve to the profile and at the same time the ears are pointed and sensitive it is safe to bank on the animal as gentle and at the same time high spirited. If, on the other hand, the horse has a dent in the middle of the nose it is equally safe to set him down as treacherous and vicious. The Roman nosed horse is certain to be a good animal for hard work and safe to drive, but he is apt to be slow. A horse with a slight concavity in the profile will be scary and need coaxing. A horse that droops his ears is apt to be lazy as well as vicious. Hard work will sometimes make a horse which started out properly let his ears drop, as is illustrated by the animals that pull the North Side carettes.



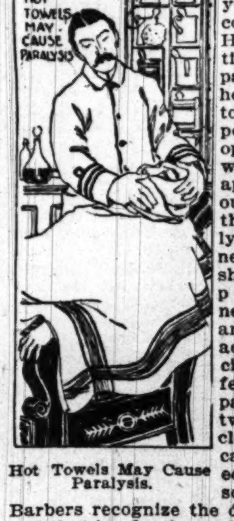
The Highest Type of Horse.



The Worst Type of Horse.

FRENCH CRIMINALS KEPT IN DOUBT.—A prisoner about to be executed in France does not know the day. He is informed just fifteen minutes before the ax falls.

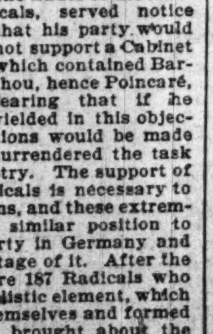
FACIAL PARALYSIS CAUSED BY HOT TOWELS.—When your barber, after shaving you, asks whether you will have a hot or a cold towel on your face tell him cold, or at most tepid. Hot towels sometimes cause facial paralysis. When a hot towel is applied to the face all the pores of the skin are opened wide. Then, when cold water is applied or you step out into the cold air, the pores are suddenly closed and the nerves given a severe shock. If this is repeated often the nerves become dulled and finally refuse to act. Then the physician says you are suffering from facial paralysis. Sometimes twitching of the muscles of the face is caused by the repeated application of scalding hot towels. Barbers recognize the danger to an extent, and that is why they ask whether you prefer hot or cold.


HOT TOWELS MAY CAUSE PARALYSIS

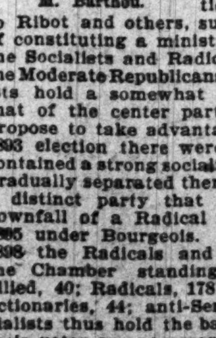
Hot Towels May Cause Paralysis.

DON'T WANT TO BE CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.—It is an honor to represent a whole State in Congress, instead of a district, but it is not a popular one. In Kansas no one seems to desire the nomination. Kansas, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota have Congressmen representing the State-at-large, the Legislature having failed to make a reapportionment of the State since the census of 1890. The position is unpopular, because there is no patronage, and there is no chance of continuity in office, as the territory is likely to be divided into districts at any time.

STRENGTH OF FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND RADICALS.—Events following the recent Cabinet crisis in France have served to reveal the strength of the Socialists and Radicals. The failure of Poincaré to form a Cabinet was directly due to his inability to command the support of the extremists among the republicans. Sarrien, the leader of the Radicals, served notice that his party would not support a Cabinet which contained Barthou, hence Poincaré, fearing that if he yielded in this objections would be made to Ribot and others, surrendered the task of constituting a ministry. The support of the Socialists and Radicals is necessary to the Moderate Republicans, and these extremists hold a somewhat similar position to that of the center party in Germany and propose to take advantage of it. After the 1893 election there were 187 Radicals who contained a strong socialistic element, which gradually separated themselves and formed a distinct party that brought about the downfall of a Radical ministry formed in 1895 under Bourgeois. In the election of 1898 the Radicals and Socialists gained, the Chamber standing: Moderates, 254; allied, 40; Radicals, 178; Socialists, 57; reactionaries, 44; anti-Semites, 10. The Socialists thus hold the balance of power and their votes are necessary to the Moderates since the latter lost the support of the formerly monarchical allies by their prosecution of the assailants of Loubet. The Socialists claim the support of 500,000 Frenchmen and already they control the Municipal Council of Paris. Recent events proving the rottenness of French political life have tended to popularize their doctrines with the masses, and the Moderate Republicans fear their growing influence, though seeking their support.

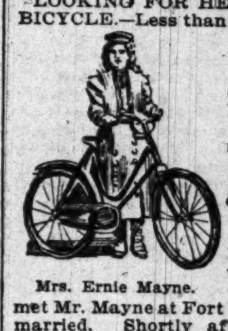


M. Sarrien.



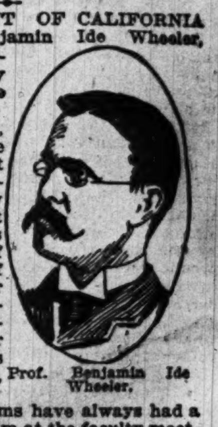
M. Barthou.

LOOKING FOR HER HUSBAND ON A BICYCLE.—Less than a year ago Miss Bloss was living on a ranch near Odessa, Tex. She had a pony of her own, and was quite in love with the free life on the ranch. A stranger named Mayne came along who said he was traveling for pleasure. He stopped over night at the ranch, and fell in love with the daughter of the household. On May 18 Miss Bloss met Mr. Mayne at Fort Worth, and they were married. Shortly after the remittances which had reached Mr. Mayne from New York stopped coming. He finally left his wife behind him in Texas, and started for New York to see what was the matter. Since then she has never heard from him. Now she has started out on her bicycle to find him. She is riding across country on her wheel, and is determined to locate the missing man if a persistent search will do it.



Mrs. Ernie Mayne.

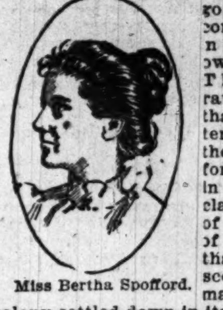
NEW PRESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.—Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who has been offered the Presidency of the California State University at a salary of $10,000 a year, will be another college President who is not a clergyman. Professor Wheeler is now professor of Greek at Cornell, and carries his admiration of Greek to the extent of a fondness for their athletic games. Opposed to the gymnasium and indoor athletics, he favors all outdoor contests, and the football, baseball, and rowing teams have always had a warm advocate in him at the faculty meetings. Cornell's rapid advance in athletics during recent years has been due to him more than to any other man. He is a member of the Athletic council of the college, and, having been an all-round athlete himself, while an undergraduate, his advice is sought by the coaches. Cornell undergraduates would mourn the loss of no man more than that of Professor Wheeler.



Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

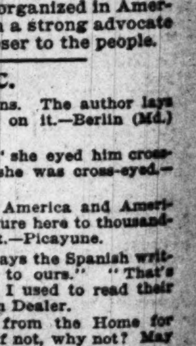
PREACHER WHO PLAYS BASEBALL.—The Rev. Mr. Lemon, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fonda, Ia., pitches for the local ball team, and is said to be the best pitcher in the State. Several professional clubs have endeavored to engage his services, but he has refused to leave the ministry. In return for his services the clergyman exacts that none of the players on his nine shall use a profane or indecent word.

CHICAGO COLONY IN JERUSALEM.—A correspondent of the London Sketch has discovered the Chicago colony of "Overcomers" now living in a house of their own in Jerusalem. The Englishman raves over Miss Bertha Spofford, daughter of the founder of the colony, who was formerly well known in Chicago. He declares her to be one of the most beautiful of women, and states that she has refused scores of offers of marriage since the colony settled down in its home in Palestine. One of the rules of the colony forbids marriage, and Miss Spofford finds her life in the queer community so pleasant that she is not inclined to give it up. It appears that there are now 140 men and women of all ages and from many different countries in the community. Miss Spofford and two assistants are the first women professing a belief in Christ who have ever been permitted to teach in the Moslem schools.



Miss Bertha Spofford.

RICHEST CLERGYMAN IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffmann, D. D., dean of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, is undoubtedly the richest clergyman in the United States, if not in the world. He is one of the two heirs of the great Hoffmann estate, valued at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The seminary of which he is the head is the most important training school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the country. Since his connection with it his benefactions to the institution have amounted to over $1,000,000. He has also established and endowed a theological seminary for negro students in Tennessee. His salary as dean has been allowed to accumulate since he took charge of the seminary and will probably be added to the endowment fund of the institution. Dean Hoffmann, when rector of a fashionable church in Philadelphia, started the first workingman's club ever organized in America. He has always been a strong advocate of taking the church closer to the people.



Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffmann, D. D.

## AUTHOR AND CRITIC.

Literary men resemble hens. The author lays a plot and the editor sits on it.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

When a novelist writes, "she eyed him crossly," it doesn't mean that she was cross-eyed.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Foreign authors who like America and Americans are those who can lecture here to thousand-dollar audiences every night.—Picayune.

"William Dean Howells says the Spanish writers of fiction are superior to ours." "That's just what I thought when I used to read their war news."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Will critics be excluded from the Home for Needy Literary Men? And if not, why not? May not the neediness be attributed to them in many instances?—New York Evening Sun.

"Timmins tells me he has read only one novel since he was 20 years old." "You don't say? I knew Timmins wrote poetry, but I didn't know he had written a novel."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Miss Green pretends to know all about books, doesn't she?" "Yes, she told me she had just been reading Mary Jane Holmes' best novel, 'The Democrat at the Breakfast Table.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hibbler—"What are you writing now?" Scribbler—"A volume of bright sayings for infants." Hibbler—"But how on earth can it be of any use to infants?" Scribbler—"It can't. It's intended to be of use to parents in saving the wear and tear on their imaginations."—Brooklyn Life.

Kipling's style, which is clearness and force exemplified, was, as a recent critic remarks, hammered out in a newspaper office. The much-criticised reporter does his share to keep English a concise and lucid language, to maintain it strong and clear.—Mexican Herald.

### Will Ingalls Run for Congress?

The announcement that Senator Ingalls will spend the summer in Atchison may have some political significance when taken in connection with a report by the Atchison Globe that local Republicans will insist on running him for Congress. Most everybody has a quarrel with Ingalls for one reason or another, but there is no disputing the fact that if Kansas had him in Congress again she would sit up and look proud.—Kansas City Journal.

## LONDON NEWS AND COMMENT.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 8.—The Parliamentary paper dealing with the correspondence between Great Britain and Russia on the subject of railways in China has just been issued, so that now we understand more clearly why Lord Salisbury was so careful to point out at the Royal Academy banquet that the agreement between the two countries must not be taken for more than it is worth. It appears now that Salisbury aimed originally at establishing British mining and railway rights in the Yang-Tse valley, conceding to Russia the same rights in Manchuria. The Niuchwang railway was always a subject for discord in all the negotiations which have been going on ever since August in last year, the Russians evidently straining every nerve to prevent that line from passing completely into British control. It is not necessary to go into the minute details of the protracted discussion, but the main result may be stated as follows:

The two points for which Lord Salisbury held out were not secured by the final agreement. Count Muravieff, while admitting the reasonableness of the mining proposition, refused in the end to put any definite concession upon paper, so that the agreement dwindled down to a mere railway negotiation. In the second place, the clause forbidding either country to establish preferential railway rates was also omitted from the final understanding.

So the agreement which was hailed with so much delight a few weeks ago seems now to be rather a hollow affair. Not that Lord Salisbury ever claimed finality for his convention; on the contrary, he particularly warned us to expect little in the way of permanent accomplishment. But where the paper just published seems to take away all glory and honor from him in respect of this much discussed agreement is in the fact that after demanding so much he got so little. The Foreign Minister cannot possibly be blamed for not making Russia subservient; one merely feels that it is a mistake to be in the position of one accepting the crumbs that fall from Russia's table.

It must not be forgotten, however, that Lord Salisbury did get the better of Count Muravieff to the extent of holding fast to the claims of the Niuchwang railway. And perhaps after all it was more important to secure absolute independence of Russia for a railway property which really exists than to obtain concessions with regard to railways which are yet on paper only.

But Russia having reluctantly given in on this one point, is now determined to do everything in its power to rob the concession of all practical benefit. First of all it attempts to build a parallel line with no other object than to ruin the Niuchwang railway. Then it proposes building a line to Sin-gan-fu for the purpose of blocking British trade in that direction. Finally this morning comes the news from Shanghai, printed in the Times, telling us that Russia is objecting to the construction of lines south of the Yellow River by the Peking (British) syndicate on the ground that such lines, although already authorized by the Tsung-li-Yamen, would be detrimental to the Russian Luhan railway. The Luhan railway is backed by the Russo-Chinese Bank, which, as Lord Salisbury has pointed out, is practically Russia.

In three ways then since the agreement was signed between the two countries Russia has endeavored to hamper the independence of the Niuchwang syndicate, which it granted only under strong pressure. This was evidently regarded by Salisbury as one of the important features of the agreement and yet in a few weeks that feature is being practically effaced.

It is obvious that Russia cannot proceed much farther in this direction without arousing the wrath even of Lord Salisbury, who seems to have been singularly long suffering in the whole affair. He even went so far as to send a peremptory message to Sir Claude Macdonald last February, asking him if he had done anything to exasperate Russia in reference to Niuchwang, showing plainly that he was anxious to avoid all possible friction. But this complaisant attitude cannot be maintained forever. It would be foolish to stir up again the war scare, which is seldom laid to rest as far as Russia is concerned. It is a long way from diplomatic discussion to open hostilities. One can only say that Russia with all its love for peace conferences, is either willfully making trouble for itself in China, or is so accustomed by this time to British forbearance that it expects no ill consequences, however arbitrary or illegitimate may be its actions.

In the meantime the Transvaal question grows daily more serious. At the time of writing the Bloemfontein conference is over, although the results are not divulged. Rumor says that Kruger is still obdurate as far as any real concessions are concerned—a situation which, if it exists, represents matters at a deadlock, admitting no means of escape except by resort to force. Every one would deeply deplore the consequence of a war in south Africa. No one can quite bring himself to believe in the necessity of it, yet war must come about by natural causes unless Kruger dies or relents.

In the Soudan the outlook is also serious, though not to the same extent. The Khalifa remains to be captured, and it is necessary to strike while the iron is hot. Any unnecessary delay would lead to the recrudescence of the Mahdi legend in the regions still unsettled. The campaign will be undertaken this autumn, and Lord Kitchener is at present in London for the purpose of discussing the course of action to be adopted and incidentally for the purpose of hearing the debate upon the vote of £30,000 to himself. It is well, perhaps, that he was here on Monday night, when the vote was taken, for he had in the meantime doubtless strengthened the hands of Mr. Balfour in dealing with the subject of the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb. The result was that Mr. Balfour made not only an eloquent, and for him, impassioned address to the House on the subject of the grant, but he was able to offer a most uncompromising defense of the Sirdar's action.

The Liberal papers had opined beforehand that Balfour would ask for the grant on the ground of the Sirdar's great services, while at the same time deprecating the treatment of the Mahdi's body. On the contrary, the leader of the House showed conclusively that the action complained of was not only proper but necessary. It was not done secretly, as Mr. Morley suggested; it certainly was due to no feeling of vindictiveness; it was above all needful in view of the fact that nearly all the troops left in Omdurman were native Soudanese Mohammedans, among whom a new fanaticism might burst out at any moment if strict measures were not taken to allay the cause of fanaticism—the Mahdi legend. After that many people talked on the subject, but the actual vote showed that the opposition to Kitchener was small.

As I pointed out some weeks ago, there was a chance of women making their way into the new London Councils. It is true they may not serve as Aldermen or Mayors, but they may sit upon the councils, whether married or single. Mr. Balfour suggested an amendment to the London government bill to this effect some time ago, and yesterday it was actually carried, although Mr. Balfour and his brother, Mr. Gerald Balfour, were among the few Conservatives who voted for women councilors.

At first sight the amendment is rather startling. It will be remembered that there was the same fight over the London County Council, when the new form of local government was first introduced, and women were debarred from sitting as members of the County Council. They are still of course disqualified for that purpose and still disqualified for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen, but anxious members are asking where the line can be drawn after the debate of yesterday.

If women can sit on the district councils it will not be long before they establish their right to sit on the County Council, which is simply a larger edition of the new district councils. Logically it is impossible to disqualify women for one and not the other. After that the gates are open, and we may expect to see the front benches of the House of Commons occupied by members of the fairer sex.

It is argued, of course, that the present case is exceptional. These new councils are taking the place of the old local vestries, to which women were eligible before. To keep them out of the councils, therefore, would be to rob them of privileges they now possess. Of course there is something in the argument; still, the more conservative members of the community agree for once with Mr. Henry Labouchere that this is merely inserting the thin end of the wedge—the rest is likely to follow before long.

Nearly all the members of the government who were present voted against the amendment. Mr. Arthur Balfour in supporting it showed that strong leaning toward extended female suffrage of which he has constantly given signs, although he occasionally argues to the contrary.

As the summer wears on there is the usual talk of dissolution which begins to grow ripe about this period. It is unnecessary, however, to pay much attention to the rumors since they emanate entirely from the Liberal camp, where the wish is naturally father to the thought. The present government has more than one good year's lease of life yet, and it would not be surprising to see the next election postponed until 1901.

## INCIDENTS OF ILLINOIS LIFE.

### Society Notes.

Charles Suycott has a brand new watch.—Rossville Press.

Ruth Clark is up and around most of the time now.—Marshall Herald.

W. E. Gill says he saw the elephant when in Chicago.—Louisville Ledger.

Mrs. Bertha Warnock went to Wyanet Monday to have a tooth extracted.—Buda Plaindealer.

Miss Daisy Watson, our accommodating telephone girl, is riding a new bike.—Oquawka Democrat.

There was quite a number of ladies called on Mrs. Thomas Fowler Saturday night.—Ferdinand Record.

John Vance was wearing out the pavements in the county capital on Monday.—Danvers Commercial.

The girl who has been working at Logan Ward's returned to her home near Chatsworth Tuesday.—Colfax Press.

Henry Johnson has arrived from Ohio and taken a position at the J. H. Walsh blacksmith shop.—Champaign News.

Curt Forth and wife have moved to Missouri. Verily the Wayne County people doth scatter.—Fairfield Republican.

Mrs. Emler is on Lacon-side with Mrs. Reddan. She'll can strawberries, visit several places, and grow strong.—Lacon Journal.

Miss Fannie Kuykendall is again working at Dave Coler's. Fannie is a nice young lady and is welcomed everywhere.—Marshall Herald.

Gordie Douglas has resigned his position as night telephone boy for Coon Bros. Paul Udell will fill his place for the present.—Rantoul News.

B. L. Williams, one of the tonsorial artists at Labrie's barber shop, went to Carterville Tuesday night for a visit with relatives.—Murphysboro Republican.

Will Adams' house has been treated to a new coat of paint, which is very improving to its looks. The family has a nice new carriage, also.—Marshall Herald.

Leonard Rowland has accepted a position as newsboy on the Wabash railroad from Danville to Kansas City. He ought to make a good one.—Martinsville Planet.

Fred Cherry, who went to Chicago last week for the purpose of getting a cork leg, returned home Monday, having accomplished the object of his journey.—Cambridge Prairie Chief.

Mrs. W. Wilson, wife of Professor Wilson, and two pretty children are at Grandpa Martland's. Her refinement and culture make her a fit companion for the man whose high position she adorns.—Lacon Journal.

### Journalistic Joys and Woes.

Ye scribe made his lady friend a social visit Sunday.—Chester Clarion.

We want a load or two of wood right away on subscription. Bring it along, please.—Glasgow Echo.

The editor and his family thoroughly enjoyed two boxes of delicious strawberries that came with the compliments of W. J. Snyder's family.—Moweaqua Call-Mail.

Thanks to Jacob Heintz for a box of fine strawberries. The luscious things were large and as fine a berry as we have seen this year. Mr. Heintz is one of our best young farmers.—Waterloo Republican.

William Pinkel brought a shillalah in the form of a huge radish into our sanctum Tuesday. It measures fourteen inches in length, is nearly four inches in thickness, and weighs twenty-eight ounces. Will raised it in his little garden.—Waterloo Republican.

We believe Donna May must be nearsighted or something of that sort, as we were not anywhere near Twappity last week. Perhaps she didn't know what else to write. We would like to have her explain about that mitten she spoke of a few weeks ago, as we are entirely ignorant on that line.—Dallas City Review.

We are not in a position to criticise and no doubt have many typographical errors to our credit, but it rather amused us to read a society write up in a local paper recently, where, in describing the decorations of a room, the letter "l" was missing from the word "plants." We are all liable to mistakes, but this is certainly one on the proofreader.—Manchester Herald.

### Weddings and Engagements.

Miss Edna Webster was married Saturday to a young man from Nebraska; we have not learned his name.—Barry Breeze.

We think Mr. Ernest Moore certainly admires Pearls, as he goes in search of one nearly every Sunday evening.—Glasgow Echo.

All of the boys or most of them claim that they are wearing their mother's rings, and of course they are considered truthful.—Danvers Commercial.

We understand that W. T. Leach will bring in a bird as soon as his new cage is complete. Hurry, W. T.; we can bear anything better than suspense and we all love cake.—Glasgow Echo.

We came across a friend who invited the whole Republican staff and employés to assist in the celebration of a new married couple at Rasler's in Keens Saturday night.—Fairfield Republican.

Two Nauvoo young ladies were taken away by non-residents in a short time. Come on, boys; we have many beautiful and accomplished young ladies here, and in one or two visits you will find that distance lends enchantment.—Nauvoo Rustler.

The sleepy little village of Lancaster will wake up some of these bright sunshiny afternoons and find that one of our most enterprising young men has captured one of her brightest jewels and brought her to wide-awake Allendale to live.—Mount Carmel Republican.

There is soon to be another of our young, fair daughters who will soon join the ranks of wedded bliss over in North Carolina, while the young man is a citizen of Henry. We will give the names of the lucky parties when they launch their boat for life or till they agree to disagree.—Lacon Journal.

The earth did quake, but the surprise was nothing compared with the surprise of our people last week when the report came out that William Logan Magill was married, no one having whispered such an occurrence. The lady's name was Miss Martha Campbell. We extend the usual congratulations.—Palestine Reporter.

### Veiled Allusions.

Wonder if the fox chaser didn't feel funny walking home without a hat or cap. Notice he wears another now.—Shelbyville Ledger.

If some of our young men knew how nicely parlors may be arranged for Sunday evening visitors, we feel quite certain they would contrive some way of calling.—Harvard Herald.

A flock of fifty hens, well tended, it is said, will give a net profit of $50 a year. There are two or three old hens in Lacon that can make a man $800 worth of trouble in less than ten days.—Lacon Journal.

A certain young man went to see a certain young lady and he borrowed a gentleman's umbrella. He went a certain distance with the young lady and the umbrella. The rain came and the wind blew and turned the umbrella inside out, and the young lady and gentleman got remarkably wet. The young gentleman forgot to return the umbrella, so the owner is an umbrella out.—Gilmore Star.

Not "Papa," but "Proffa," like Newman's Jack, has to bray every so often. If the time he takes snooking around into other people's business he would use in trying to earn money enough to pay a few of his debts he might be better spoken of by those whom he owes and able to return the stove wood he borrowed last winter, and would have little time left to bother about what the Village board pays for sole leather.—Kenney Herald.

### New Arrivals.

James Carpenter is boasting of having another girl in their home.—Tower Hill Breeze.

No wonder the Mayor of Fairport has a smile on his face. It is a boy.—Martin Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. Haven Leigh have another "lamb added to their fold"—a baby boy.—Lacon Journal.

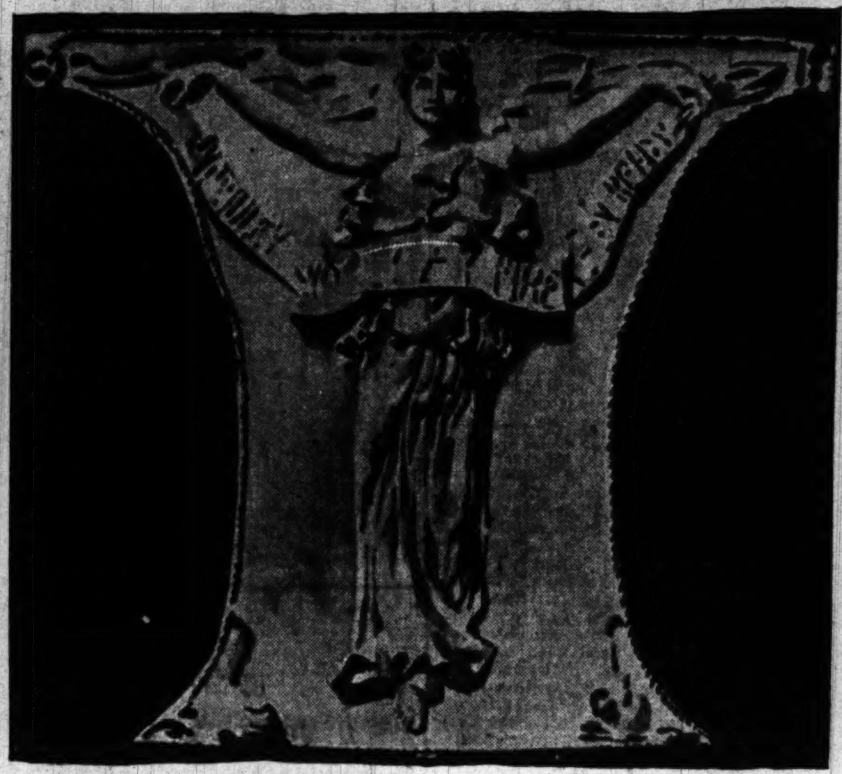
George Bristow wears a smile all over his face these days. It is occasioned by the little son who arrived at his home yesterday.—De Kalb Chronicle.

It's no great wonder William Curren wears such a broad smile, for the seventh boy engaged board with him one day last week.—Mount Carmel Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawshee are rejoicing over an eleven-pound boy that arrived at their home on Sunday. Fuller is stepping rather high these days.—Harvard Herald.

## GODDESS OF VICTORY FOR DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP.

Bronze tablet to be placed on forward turret of the Olympia.



On Admiral Dewey's arrival in New York on his flagship, the Olympia, he will be called on to receive for his vessel a handsome gift from the citizens of Olympia and the State of Washington. It is a bronze panel, which will be placed on the forward turret of the ship, between the two big guns.

It weighs 300 pounds, is four feet high, while its greatest breadth is four feet and a half.

In bold relief is a figure of Victory, standing on an orb, holding in her outstretched hands a scroll with the historic words, "Gridley, you may fire when ready."

On either side of the draped figure is the inscription, "From the Citizens of Olympia and State of Washington, Greeting of Olympia to Her Namesake. MDCCCXCVIII."

Paul W. Morris designed the panel, under the direction of D. C. French. James A. Haight, formerly Attorney General of the State of Washington, and a member of the Committee on Presentation, was in New York recently and saw the panel cast.—New York Herald.

## TALES TOLD OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

### Not in Her Nightgown.

It is commonly supposed that when the tidings of the death of William IV. were conveyed to Queen Victoria she received the Archbishop of Canterbury and those with him in her nightgown, but the ridiculous nightgown story can easily be exploded The mistake originated in one of Disraeli's novels. As a matter of fact, during last century the garment now known as dressing gown was called a nightgown, and we read of elderly ladies and gentlemen walking in their gardens before breakfast in their nightgowns. It was really a dressing gown which the Princess donned before receiving the Archbishop; and it was a pretty one, made of white cambric, over which her maid threw a shawl. The Archbishop was accompanied by the Marquis of Conyingham and Sir Henry Halford, and the difficulty they experienced in getting admission to the castle has been likened to the scene in Macbeth, where the sleepy and ungracious porter has been aroused from his slumbers. It was a long time before the porter would answer the clamorous summons, though the Archbishop pealed at the bell, while the Marquis plied the knocker.—Dublin Independent.

### Queen Wilhelmina's Tact.

Few really know why Queen Wilhelmina so peremptorily refused to receive any crowned heads or their representatives at her coronation at Amsterdam last year. During my stay I have been told the reason on high authority.

It seems that Wilhelmina, who has a strong will of her own, dislikes the Emperor William much, and a few weeks prior to the coronation she received an autograph letter from him to the effect that he intended gracing the coronation ceremony with his presence. Queen Wilhelmina's answer to this was a cleverly worded circular letter sent to every Ambassador resident at The Hague, stating that as the burden of the ceremony rested upon the shoulders of two women, she had decided to receive no royal guests or official representatives of crowned heads. The Kaiser did not go to Amsterdam.

The rumor that the charming young Queen is to be affianced to Prince Alexander of Teck is rather smiled at here, and the conviction of her people is firm that Wilhelmina will never marry any man she does not choose herself from affection.

No husband picked out for her "by arrangement" will ever have the slightest chance.—London Leader.

### Ducal Repartee.

The late Duke of Beaufort was somewhat formidable in repartee, if we may judge of his power from the following anecdote: "When Voltigeur, the French horse, won the Derby, a French nobleman came up to the Duke, who had bet heavily on the race, and, grasping his hand enthusiastically, said: 'Ah, my dear Duke, Waterloo is at last avenged!' 'Yes, my dear Count,' was the reply; 'the French also ran well at Waterloo!'"

### One of Lady Henry's Metaphors.

Lady Henry Somerset's metaphors are as famous as her crusades. The other day she was indignant over a lawsuit which went against her. "Well, I might have known it," she said. "The jury had about as much individual expression as a set of dinner plates."—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

### King of Linguists.

No man, however great his powers of memory, could acquire even a smattering of all the living languages. They number 860, not to mention 5,000 dialects.

Probably the most remarkable linguist the world has ever known was Joseph Caspar Mezzofanti, who was born at Bologna in 1774, created Cardinal in 1838, and died at Rome in 1848. The list of languages and dialects which he acquired reached the astounding total of 114.

It would be interesting to know what system was pursued by Cardinal Mezzofanti in the study of languages; but little light is now obtainable on this subject. He must have had a prodigious memory, and he was in fact a great psychological phenomenon.

It is said that he had the habit of thinking when alone in each and all of his various languages in succession; so that, without the presence of a second individual, he almost enjoyed the advantage of practice in conversation.

He once said to an inquiring friend that "the learning of languages is less difficult than is generally thought; that there is but a limited number of points to which it is necessary to direct attention; and that, when one is master of these points, the remainder follows with great facility."

The most famous linguists of antiquity were Mithridates, King of Pontus, who is said to have been thoroughly conversant with the languages of the twenty-five nations over which his rule extended; and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, of whom Plutarch says that "she spoke most languages," and that "there were but few of the foreign Ambassadors to whom she gave audience through an interpreter."—London Mail.

### Why He Charged Fifteen Cents.

One of the best after dinner story tellers in this country is Andrew Carnegie, whose intention of returning his millions to the public was recently announced. Among congenial friends he likes to linger over the coffee, jovial and good-natured, telling and listening to good, crisp, but clean stories. When he grows retrospective his friends seldom interrupt him, and the result is that he keeps up a running story of his early life that is always worth listening to. When last in New York, Mr. Carnegie had a bitter experience with a messenger boy, whose tardiness in delivering a business message came near upsetting a deal of great importance. Referring to this incident, while at dinner with friends that evening, he told of an office boy who worked for him many years ago, when he was of far less importance in the commercial world. "James," said Mr. Carnegie, "was a willing boy, but his ability as a stutterer was simply wonderful, and I often found it more convenient to attend to little errands myself than to wait for his explanations. One day a neighbor wanted to send a note clear across the city, and I permitted James to carry it for him. The trip was a long one, and James was gone quite three hours. When he returned I asked him how much he had charged for his services. 'Fi-fi-fi-fi-fi-fi-fi-fifteen c-c-c-cents!' was the gasping reply. 'Why didn't you make it a quarter?' I asked. 'I c-c-c-c-could-could-couldn't s-s-s-s-say it,' he replied, with tears as well as hyphens in his voice. Right then I made up my mind never to give any one my services without first making sure that I could recite my price without stuttering, and I never have."—New York Herald.

## FOOZLING APPROACHES.

Many a man who abhors society has quite taken to "tees" since the golf craze sprang to life.—Philadelphia North American.

The father of a new baby is a nuisance, but he is a joy to the individual who has just begun to play golf.—Philadelphia Times.

Green—"How did she strike you as a golf player?" Stickney—"It wasn't me she struck; it was the caddie."—Yonkers Statesman.

Justice Harlan is said to be an enthusiastic devotee of golf. Fortunately for him the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is not an elective one.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

The injury of a golf player, by being struck with a ball, opens up a vast possibility for denunciations of that game as brutal, demoralizing, and perilous to life and limb.—New York Tribune.

"There are two men in our golf club that I can't get along with." "Why?" "Well, Watkins gets mad when I call him Wilkins; and Wilkins gets mad when I call him Watkins."—Detroit Free Press.

Carrie—"O, you ought to join our golf club. We have such jolly times!" Minnie—"But I don't know how to play." Carrie—"O, we never play in our club. That's the best of it, you know."—Boston Transcript.

The more mature golfers had better look out. The youngsters of our colleges are regarded with alarm by the devotees of the game of riper age. And here is a 17-year-old girl champion of Great Britain.—New York Evening Sun.

### A Golfing Lay.

A fig for your "bike" and "willow,"
The yacht and the billiard cue!
Come give me the "clique" and "mashie,"
And on to the "green" in two!
O, sweet is the swish of the "driver,"
And cruel the wind of spring
That wafts your ball in the sunshine
To an awkward "lie" in the ling.
There's an oath for the yawning "bunker,"
The bane of the "bogey" man.
And the hazard of sand and heather,
When you're playing the best you can.
But a cheer for the expert "putter,"
And the "caddie" with eagle eyes,
Who ferrets the ball that's hidden,
And tells you (of) various "lies."
I am tired of the "century'(s)" cricket,
The race that was won by a head—
So I'm joining the army (of sportsmen)
Our lads (on the links) in red!
—Pick-Me-Up.

### A Second Thought.

"Faugh! He is of ze canaille! I hate heem. Louee, hear-r-r me—I vill smash hees hat!"

"No, Henri, do not do eet. Zey vill send you to ze prisons for four-r-r years!"

"Ah, zen I vill smash a hat zat ees like hees!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Dead Game Sport.

Speaking of dead game sport, Ottawa had a prize fight last week for a purse of ninety cents.—Kansas City Star.

## KISS AND MISS.

Kissing a woman's lips is considered a great insult in Finland.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The first thought we get of an anti-kisser is that it is some homely old maid.—Washington Democrat.

She—"Would you be satisfied if I let you have just one kiss?" He (courageously)—"No." She—"Then you may have one."—Exchange.

In Volume vii., page 357, Alabama law reports, can be found the case of Hobson vs. Kissam. Quite appropriate.—Atlanta Constitution.

He (sympathetically)—"You have a bad cold." She (huskily)—"I am so hoarse that if you attempted to kiss me I couldn't even scream."—Boston Journal.

Miss Palisade—"Now that I have accepted Jack, tell me honestly if he has ever kissed you." Miss Summit—"Why don't you ask him?" Miss Palisade—"I have, and he says no."—Detroit Free Press.

He kissed her boldly on Market street, opposite the Phelan Building. "Sir," she shrieked, "you are an utter stranger to me. What means this familiarity?" "Miss," he replied, bowing low, "though we never met before, you must excuse me. I bet my friend that I would kiss the prettiest girl I saw on the block." A soft, forgiving smile replaced her wrathful glance. "You are forgiven this time," she said sweetly, "but please don't let it occur again."—San Francisco News Letter.

Upon a charge of planting a kiss on the fair cheek of Miss Nellie Parr of 1600 North Washington street without first asking the privilege and against her will, George Lewis, a barber, was fined $10 and costs yesterday by Justice Grannon at the Central Police Station. Miss Parr said she is 17 years of age and employed in a store on North Gay street. Lewis was in the store Tuesday as a prospective customer, and while she was showing him articles on one of the upper floors she claimed he put his arms around her neck and kissed her. Lewis denied the charge. Mrs. Lewis was much prostrated when the fine was imposed, but paid it, and left the stationhouse with her husband.—Baltimore Sun.

### Dead Enough to Be.

"I see that Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo writes that the Democratic party may be 'born again.'"

"Well, that coincides exactly with a view I have held of the matter. I have held for several years that the party was dead."—Ohio State Journal.

### Zeal.

"Why the dickens don't you stop?" asked the angry householder. "The fire is all out."

"I allow it is," admitted the leader of the village hose company, "but they is three winders not broke yet."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Accounted For.

It now appears that the Kaiser bought the Carolines for much the same reason that a woman buys a hat after she has seen her best friend looking longingly at it.—Sioux City Journal.

## NEWS OF THEATERS.

*Attractions for the Week.*

Chicago Opera-House—Continuous vaudeville.
Chutes—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—Battle of Manila.
Dearborn Theater—"Lend Me Your Wife."
Ferris Wheel Park—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-House—"Arizona."
Great Northern Theater—Ward & Vokes.
Masonic Temple Theater—Vaudeville.
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville and curios.
McVicker's—"The Club's Baby."
Powers'—"Because She Loved Him So."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Sans Souci Park—Vaudeville.

### Lend Me Your Wife.

That farce, "Lend Me Your Wife," which Roland Reed used to play, was presented by the Dearborn stock company yesterday, the second time it has used the piece within the season. It cannot be said the company improved upon its own precedent, though Mr. Charles B. Hawkins, who was not with the organization at the time of the earlier revival, made a better Captain Tarbox than was then supplied. The mechanism of "Lend Me Your Wife" is something wonderful to contemplate. The joinings are so visible and clumsy and the makeshifts are so palpable that the best of acting cannot hope to afford concealment for either. Under the emphasis of mediocre acting the defects become glaring and nerve wearing. The latter was the unfortunate case yesterday. No member of the company was essentially bad; decidedly, none was capable of bolstering up a piece that needed the assistance badly. Two new names appeared in the cast, Mr. Frederic Montague, the successor of Mr. Emmett Corrigan, and Mr. Bart Wallace, engaged presumably in the place of Mr. Brandon Hurst. Mr. Montague is good looking and not lacking in confidence, two qualities which should aid him to gain popularity. It would be unjust to judge his ability as an actor by his performance as Dick Easily.

### Close of Hopkins' Theater.

Hopkins' Theater offered a good closing bill to its patrons yesterday. The performance last night was the last the old house will witness. In a fortnight, when the theater is opened again, it is said it will be changed beyond recognition. The decorating will be under the charge of Mr. George Wood, who returned yesterday from a trip to New York and Boston, where he went to get ideas for the refitting process. He promises that the theater is to become the prettiest of its class in the West. The intended changes will lessen the seating capacity of the house, but in way of recompense 200 seats will be reserved at a trifle of increase in price. New opera chairs will be placed in the body of the house. The improvements will extend behind the scenes.

"The Giant Gold Man" was the stock company's contribution to the bill yesterday, and it was played in a fashion which brought a curtain call at the end of every act. The biograph did its share, and the vaudeville program was of unusual length.

### Vaudeville at Masonic Temple.

Camille d'Arville heads the bill at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden for a second week. Judging by her receptions yesterday the management could not have done better than retain her. Although she has not offered any new songs she has introduced a new dress, no more fetching than the one she wore throughout last week, but fully its equal, setting off her superb figure exactly as well. Among the entertainers who made their first appearance on the roof were Jessie Merrilies, who sang a new and catchy song, "Come Home, Dewey"; Clarice Vance, a singer of the Southland; the Pantzer trio of acrobats; and Musical Dale.

### Lucy Daly's New Song.

Miss Lucy Daly introduced a new and taking coon song into "The Floor Walkers" at the Great Northern Theater last night. It was entitled "Miss Virginia," and was given its test as an encore to Miss Daly's established darky melody, "My Honolulu Queen." It caught on with the audience before the first verse was half over, and when the chorus joined in with the singer the applause rang out in full volume. The air was catchy and was being hummed in the gallery by the time the repeated encoring was over. The last week of Ward and Vokes started out with a good business outlook last night, the house being well filled and appreciative.

### "Erminie" Tonight.

The Castle Square opera company at the Studebaker this evening will inaugurate the summer season with a production of "Erminie." It is announced that much attention has been paid to the mounting, and that the ballroom scene is going to be of unusual magnificence in setting. The house will take on a summer appearance, with white coverings for seats and carpets. A mandolin orchestra between acts will be an innovation.

### "Club's Baby's" Last Week.

"The Club's Baby" entered on its last week at McVicker's Theater last night. In common with the other playhouses of the city, the theater reaped the advantage of an evening cooler than the day gave promise of bringing. Judging by the house which witnessed the performance, Mr. Litt would be justified in putting off his housecleaning for a week or more.

## GO TO MICHIGAN TO WED.

Taking advantage of the laws of Michigan, and evidently with commercial designs inspired by the recent action of Wisconsin in making secret marriages in that State inconvenient, St. Joseph, the seat of Berrien County, yesterday formally opened a matrimonial market in which marriages are celebrated in ten minutes without either previous notice, publicity, witnesses, or other impediments.

With twenty-nine weddings yesterday, forty-eight all told last week, St. Joseph expects to out-Milwaukee Milwaukee when its inducements are scattered broadcast. Chicago, however, leads in the generosity of patronage. Early on Sunday morning County Clerk John Needham transferred a bunch of blank licenses from the courthouse to his residence, 205 Wayne street, entered into telephonic communication with the pastors of seven churches of various denominations, imbued the wharf frequenters with a sense of solemnity, and before the arrival of the first boat was busy with a corps of deputies issuing marriage licenses to couples who came by train.

Simplicity on the part of Clerk Needham and brevity in the ministerial ceremony were the methods agreed upon by the managers of the marriage mart as being most efficacious in a large business. The charge for a license is $1 and the ceremony fee has been fixed at $2. The presence of 5,000 excursionists in town made secrecy easy for those who sought it. Strolling listlessly and apparently without design from the parks and hotel verandas the couples had no difficulty in finding the Needham residence and making their wishes known. At their requests, in many instances, clergymen were called by telephone and the marriage ceremonies performed at the clerk's house.

In accordance with previously planned details, Clerk Needham assumed a commercial aspect which relieved the couples of timidity and sentimentalism. The wharf frequenters, the doorkeeper at the Needham residence, and the whole town assisted some way in the ceremonials, with an energy and alacrity indicative of profit for somebody, and the St. Joseph matrimonial mart was pronounced an unqualified success.

Some of the Chicago couples who were married on an anti-publicity guarantee were:

Joseph J. Guler and Mary Anderson.
Everett C. Ettinger and Daisy S. Glenn.
Holton Pronson and Nomie Gorman.
George Bloom and Miss Saylina Beant.
Donald C. Netzel and Della May Hein.
James Nicholson and Lena Hep.
John C. Ericsson and Clara Norman.

Next Sunday eighteen members of the Chicago Naval Reserve, it is said, will take unto themselves brides at St. Joseph.

### Wages in Germany.

Wages are low in Germany. In an official statement of three years ago it is stated employés in German paper mills earn $162 per annum. Glassblowers receive $155 a year; molders in factories about $5.50 per week; rolling mill laborers, $238 a year; boiler makers, $5 a week; telegraph operators, $5.11 per week; sailmakers, $2.85 per week; employés of gas and water works, $194 per year; and other vocations accordingly. This seems small, but it does not appear that German workmen are less comfortable or more prone to discontent than the workmen of other European countries. Certainly a German community of factory workers appears better off and happier in every way than similar communities in England, where wages are far higher.—Portland Oregonian.

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The materials we use—malt and hops—are the finest grade that money can buy.

Brewed with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor are obtained.

Its flavor is all its own—no artificial flavoring is used.

Upon attaining the proper age it is bottled, and we offer you an absolutely pure, sparkling and delicious beverage—tonic and refreshing to the body and quenching to the thirst.

One case in your home will demonstrate, to your entire satisfaction, that it is the best table beer brewed.

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## RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

### EUROPE.

Russia may construct railway trucks of aluminium.

Switzerland is buying engines for the government railroads.

Electricity has supplanted steam on the railroad from Milan to Monza, the oldest railroad in Italy, opened for traffic in 1840. Storage batteries are used, the electricity being obtained from the turbines on the Adda at Paderno.

Reckoned by carloads, the increase of traffic on all Russian railways last year was 17 per cent over the preceding year.

The Swedish state railways have just received seven heavy freight locomotives from England. It is said that the railway administration will soon be in the market for thirty passenger and twenty-five freight locomotives.

The Italian Minister of Public Works has granted a concession to the Mediterranean Railway company for the construction of a standard gauge electric railway between Lecco and Colico, in northern Italy. The whole length will be about eighty miles.

A lightning express between Liverpool and Manchester, whereby the journey would be reduced to twenty minutes and accomplished at a speed of 100 miles an hour, is talked of in England. The scheme is based on experiments made at Brussels last year by Mr. Behr, which were eminently successful, electricity being the motive power. It is calculated that there would be a net return of £70,000 per annum.

### ASIA.

The Russian government has decided on the construction of a branch line from its Central Asian railway at Tash Kent to Viernoe, an important station near the Chinese frontier, where some serious disturbances recently took place among the Mussulman population. The length of the line will be something under 500 miles, and the engineering parties are already at work on the preliminary surveys.

France is to build a railway from Hanoi to Vinh in China, and from Haiphong to Vietri. The former line will be 319 kilometers in length and the latter 154 kilometers. The total cost of the two lines is estimated at 46,601,400 francs, being an average of 98,523 francs per kilometer.

The Turkish Minister of Public Works is considering the demand of a German syndicate for a concession to construct and work during a period of ninety-nine years a railway between Alexandretta, Bagdad, and Basra, on the Persian Gulf, with a connecting line to Konich. The line is to be completed in eight years.

### NORTH AMERICA.

Canada has now 16,718 miles of railway, with a capital of $941,279,037. The gross earnings in 1898 amounted to $59,715,105, an increase of about $7,500,000 over the previous year, and the working expenses amounted to $39,137,549, leaving the net earnings $20,577,556, an increase of $3,392,945 over the year 1897. These figures are satisfactory and would have been much more so were it not for the rate war maintained by the Canadian Pacific.

The United States has nearly half the railroad mileage of the world. Maine will soon have a novel railroad. It will be known as the Patten, Allegash and Northern railroad, and will run trains daily only in winter and on rainy days in the summer. The line will extend wholly through timberland, and will have only one town on the route—Mount Chase. This is to prevent forest fires which might be caused by sparks.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

The highest railway bridge in the world is the viaduct over the Leo River, on the Antofagasta railway, in Bolivia. It spans a valley with almost perpendicular walls, in the Andes. The bridge is built 12,641 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. Trains run at the rate of twenty-eight miles per hour over the bridge.

Brazil is buying cars in Georgia.

The Argentine government has accorded a term of six months to the East Argentine railway company to complete the renewal of its line between Concordia and Chajari, and to put its rolling stock in order.

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Hunter Baltimore Rye

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Perfectly Matured and Mellow.

Rich, Pure Flavor.

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THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair, Scalp Humors and Dandruff.

Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritating and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and thus produce luxuriant hair, with clean, wholesome scalp.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring Chiropody, Facial Massage Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment

Imperial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Preparations are the best. Booklet free.

E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received by the trustees of the Lincoln Monument, at the office of the architect, 208 South Sixth street, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, for taking down and reconstructing the Lincoln Monument, near Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock m., June 26, 1899, in accordance with plans and specifications therefor made by Samuel A. Bullard, architect.

Plans may be seen at the office of the architect, 208 South Sixth street, Springfield, Illinois.

Proposals will be accompanied with a certified check for 2,500 dollars conditioned that the bidder will, if contract be awarded him, enter into contract with an approved bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned on the faithful performance of the contract.

Payments will be made monthly on the estimates of the architect for 85 per cent of the amount of labor performed and materials delivered on the ground.

The right is reserved by the board to reject any or all proposals.

Springfield, Illinois, June 15, 1899.
SAMUEL A. BULLARD, Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SUPERvising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 7, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 1st day of July, 1899, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus) of the extension to the U. S. Temporary Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Custodian at Chicago, Ill.
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY CLOTHING, EQUIpage, etc.—Chief Quartermasters' Office, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., June 20, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering, either at Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Depots, clothing, equipage, and materials, a list of which was published in this newspaper June 6 and 7, and which, with full information, may be obtained on application to CAPTAIN CHAS. D. PALMER, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols.

# AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

### SPIRITED ACCOUNT OF THE DEEDS OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

### N. A. Jennings Recounts the Achievements of Captain McNeely's Famous Troop, of Which He Was a Member—Henrietta Dana Skinner's "Espiritu Santo" Is a Good Novel of Paris Life—More Volumes of the New Edition of Daudet.

NO STORIES of the recent war can surpass in interest N. A. Jennings' spirited account of his life in Texas during the seventies, entitled "A Texas Ranger" (Scribner). Mr. Jennings went to Texas in 1874 and after some trying experiences was admitted to membership in Captain McNeely's famous troop of frontiersmen, to whom was assigned the work of protecting the Texas side of the lower Rio Grande from the invasion of Mexican cattle and horse thieves. They also had a sort of roving commission which authorized them to arrest all kinds of criminals.

The courage and dash of this troop have probably never been surpassed. Think of thirty men crossing over into Mexico and defeating ten times their number, leaving twenty-seven of the enemy dead, and then returning to American soil with not even one wounded man to carry back. This is what McNeely and his men did, and a day later they went down the river and compelled the Mexicans to bring back to the American side nearly 300 head of cattle which had just been stolen from Texas ranchmen.

The most interesting account, however, is the history of the capture of that prince of desperadoes, John Wesley Hardin, whose record of killed was twenty-seven, "not counting Mexicans and niggers." Hardin was the son of an inoffensive Methodist preacher, who had hoped that his boy would follow in the footsteps of the founder of Methodism. Instead of that he took to the road. "He could shoot," says Mr. Jennings, who writes with personal knowledge, "with his left hand as well as with his right. He could take a six-shooter in each hand and put all twelve bullets in a playing card at twenty yards with lightning rapidity. He could handle his favorite weapon as a juggler handles painted balls. He could twirl a six-shooter around his finger by the trigger guard so rapidly that it looked like a wheel, and then, at the word, fire and hit the mark. He could fire a Winchester repeating rifle so rapidly that a continuous stream of fire came from the muzzle, and four or five empty shells from the ejector were in the air at the same time." But Hardin could not outwit the Rangers, two or three of whom found him in Florida and brought him back to Texas a prisoner.

The Rangers were rough men, but they made Texas a law-abiding State. They could have no better expositor and chronicler than Mr. Jennings.

To the memory of Mercedes, Queen of Spain, Henrietta Dana Skinner inscribes her novel, "Espiritu Santo" (Harper), as the story of a love faithful unto death. It is a story of musicians in Paris. The first scene is laid in the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, where, on the feast of Pentecost, Theodore Daretti, a boy soprano, wins a great triumph. Two who heard him on that day were Señor Ramon Disdier and his beautiful young daughter, Espiritu Santo. She carried in her hand some flowers, from which she had borrowed her name—"flowers of the Holy Ghost"—and after the service she insisted on giving them to the beautiful young singer. That was the beginning of a long acquaintance, which ripened into a great love. The young Daretti and his older brother, Adrien, had come to Paris to complete their musical education. The older brother gradually falls into the snares for which Paris is famous. He is rescued, however, and becomes as noted for his benefactions and Christian spirit as for his remarkable voice.

All the characters, barring, of course, the two or three necessary villains, are noble men and women. The church is revealed in a new light as a wholly spiritual power, and Paris itself is shown with its extremes of good and evil, not as wholly bad. The love which began so unconsciously between Theodore Daretti and Espiritu Santo gradually becomes the master passion of their lives, holding them through many temptations and for many years. At the last, when their wedding day is fixed, the tragedy comes. Both die within a few hours of each other.

In the midst of the gayeties and sins of the French capital these characters move without any permanent taint upon them. If they are not great, they are good and pure without being commonplace.

Little, Brown & Co. have brought out the third and fourth volumes of their superb new edition of Daudet. The volumes contain "Fromont and Risler" and some vivid Franco-Prussian war notes entitled "Robert Helmont." It will be remembered that "Fromont and Risler," or "Sidonie," as it is sometimes called in English, was the first book that caught the Paris public and made Daudet a famous man. He had to delve in a muck of Parisian marital infelicity to achieve this end, but the novel is strong in spite of its disagreeable features. Sidonie is a feminine incarnation of evil. It must be said that Daudet always treated the inevitable French theme of marital infelicity with reserve.

One is inclined to take exception to Charles de Kay's laudatory preface, in which he says that "as an artist in literature Daudet was greater than Dickens, his choice of language more perfect, his descriptions sharper cut and more vivid." Granting that Daudet excelled in language and in artistic grace, one cannot justly admit that Daudet had greater powers of graphic description. No writer that ever lived could give a greater effect of outline and atmosphere in a phrase or a sentence than Dickens. Nor will Mr. de Kay find the reading public ready to accept his statement that Daudet improved upon Dickens—that the lame girl, Désirée Delobelle, in her uncomplaining love for Franz Risler, is "at once more pathetic as a figure and more human as a character" than the prototypes found in Dickens.

Alphonse Daudet was the greatest follower of Balzac, adding grace to the realistic strength of his master. He has not hitherto had the best translation, but the work of George Burnham Ives on the present volumes indicates that this obstacle is to be removed in the present limited edition. There is no reason why the exquisite humor and rare creative imagination of Daudet should not be widely appreciated in the United States.

## CUBAN BRIDE TO GO BACK HOME

### Mrs. Theodore Hawkins, Formerly Emanuela de Perez, Who Married an Illinois Soldier, to Quit Chicago.

Mrs. Theodore Hawkins, formerly Emanuela de Perez, the Cuban girl who was wooed and won by Sergeant Hawkins in the little Town of San Luis when his regiment, the Eighth Illinois Infantry, was performing garrison duty on the outskirts of Santiago, today will return to her home in the southern island. Her husband, an invalid, will be taken to a hospital in Chicago, to remain till he is strong enough to go to Cuba.

Mrs. Hawkins, a daughter of the late General Perez, who fell fighting for Cuban independence, said: "Within a short time I hope to have my husband join me on the big plantation my brothers own. By my going home the poverty that now threatens us will be avoided."

The young couple have been residing at 1310 Wabash avenue. The money for the wife's return was provided by B. J. Guerra, formerly an officer in the Cuban army and a comrade-in-arms of General Perez. Through the Chicago Police department he found the desired persons.

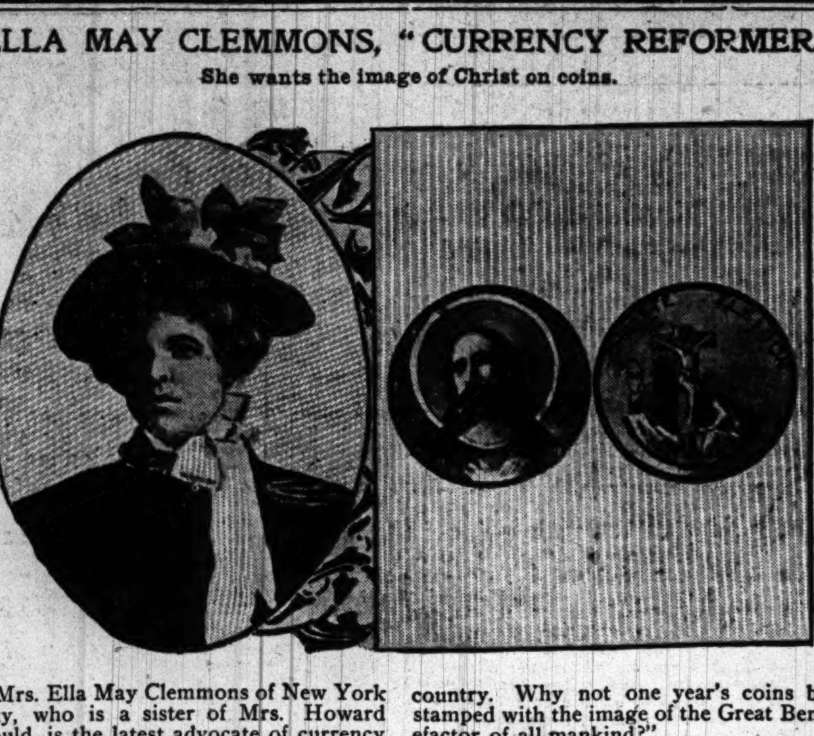
## AND THE GASOLINE EXPLODED.

### Cleveland Residence Wrecked and Three Persons Seriously Injured —One Will Die.

Cleveland, O., June 18.—The entire front of the brick house of Abraham Kohn's at 22 Wadsworth street was blown out by an explosion of gasoline today, and Kohn, his wife, and child, are in the hospital. The baby will surely die and Kohn himself is believed to be fatally burned. Mrs. Kohn was cleaning some garments with gasoline and in some way the fluid was ignited and the explosion followed.

## ELLA MAY CLEMMONS, "CURRENCY REFORMER."

She wants the image of Christ on coins.



Mrs. Ella May Clemmons of New York City, who is a sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, is the latest advocate of currency reform, and has a novel proposition to lay before the next Congress. She suggests that all the coins made during the first year of the new century bear on their faces the likeness of Christ, and on the reverse side the crucifix.

"Christianity has made America," said Mrs. Clemmons, "and today is pushing her onward. In gratitude to God, we, as a nation, should the first year of the new century have stamped on all of our coins the face of the Redeemer. American coins are stamped with the benefactors of the country. Why not one year's coins be stamped with the image of the Great Benefactor of all mankind?"

Mrs. Clemmons believes that not only in this way would America proclaim itself a Christian nation, but that the coins would be a preventive of crime.

The people of all classes would respect the coins bearing the image of the Savior too much to prostitute them for the purposes of sin.

"Let us try the idea for one year," said Mrs. Clemmons. "Maybe at the end of that time the American people will demand that such coinage be continued."

## EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

### Calendar for the Week Includes Many Weddings — Mrs. Potter Palmer Leaves for Newport Today.

The society calendar for this week includes the following events:

Today—Wedding of Miss Emily Isabel Dobbins and Mr. George William Hunter at Aurora; wedding of Miss Vinnie Crandall and Mr. Hervey B. Hicks at Memorial Baptist Church; Mrs. Joseph Bond, 3332 Calumet avenue, a dinner for the Stouffer-Cooper bridal party.

Tomorrow—Wedding of Miss Leita Stouffer and the Rev. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper at the First Baptist Church; wedding of Miss Margaret Olive Black and Mr. Mark Baldwin at the Congregational Church at Jacksonville, Ill.; wedding of Miss Ruth Maria Greene and Mr. Joseph F. Pierson at the First Baptist Church, Evanston.

Wednesday—Wedding of Miss Delmadi Dimick and Mr. Fred L. Rising at Dixon Presbyterian Church; wedding of Miss Ella Loretta Huber and Mr. Richard James Reynolds at the Church of the Immaculate Conception; wedding of Miss Stella Chamblin and Mr. Daniel Grant Kingery at 2237 Kenmore avenue; wedding of Miss Lillie Evalyn McCallum and Mr. John H. Ruttan at 1928 Sheridan road; wedding of Miss Belle Philla and Mr. H. F. Rockwood at La Grange, Ind.; wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hartley and Mr. Frederick John Goodyear at 843 Warren avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fitch, a post-nuptial reception at Brae Head, Oconomowoc; wedding of Miss Agnes G. Lynch and Mr. James Vincent O'Donnell at the residence of Archbishop Feehan.

Saturday—Dance at Evanston Country club; charity festival at the studio of Miss Anna Morgan, Fine Arts Building.

The wedding of Miss Geneva Mary Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McKenzie Nichols of Lafayette, Ind., and Mr. D. Alva Clippinger of this city will take place on Wednesday morning, June 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, 215 North Sixth street, Lafayette.

Miss Grace Fogg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fogg, 232 Hampden court, was married to Mr. Philip M. Beckett on Saturday evening at the residence of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Beckett will be at home after Sept. 1 at 232 Hampden court.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Carroll Hickey, 2712 Calumet avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sara Hickey, and Mr. William McKinley, which took place last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will be at home after Aug. 1 at 843 Greenleaf avenue, Rogers Park.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aaron, 3428 Vernon avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Aaron, to Mr. Louis H. Obendorf.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will leave Chicago for Newport this afternoon, to remain during the summer and probably until after the wedding of her niece, Miss Julia Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia. Miss Grant and her mother will leave for Newport on Wednesday. Mr. Potter Palmer will remain in Chicago probably for several weeks.

Miss Sara Lacy, 15 Roslyn place, will sail on Saturday for London and Paris, to be gone until October.

Mr. A. M. Barnhart and Miss Barnhart of the Chicago Beach Hotel are in Ann Arbor, Mich., for a few days.

Professor and Mrs. George C. Howland and Miss Howland, 4605 Drexel boulevard, are in Paris.

Mrs. Henry M. Shepard and Miss Helen Elmsworth Shepard are in Italy.

Mrs. S. E. Luttgen of Meadville, Pa., is visiting Mrs. C. R. Stouffer, 3222 Lake Park avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rockwell Pike, 2201 Prairie avenue, are in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field Jr. will spend part of the summer at Beverly Farms, Mass., where they have taken a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibblee, 1922 Calumet avenue, are building a summer residence at Rye Beach, N. H. Among their guests probably will be Mr. Marshall Field.

Mrs. Kellogg Speed of the Kenwood will leave next Saturday for New York, and will sail on June 28 for a three months' tour in France and Germany.

Mrs. Albert H. Wales, 4300 Ellis avenue, has gone to Springfield, Mass., for the summer.

Mrs. Laura McIlvaine and the Misses McIlvaine have taken an apartment at 87 Rush street.

## CARRIES OFF BEAUTY PRIZE.

### Jeanne d'Ortzal Declared the Most Beautiful Woman in Paris by a French Jury of Artists.

*[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]*

Paris, June 18.—Jeanne d'Ortzal is the most beautiful woman in the world, according to the judgment of the most competent authority, since this city Trojan namesake gave the victory to Venus.

Mlle. d'Ortzal is the winner in the international beauty contest, which was open to all comers. The task of arriving at a verdict has occupied the jury since March 31.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, as the greatest actress; Henner and Besnard, as the painters most competent; Rodin and Falguiere, for the sculptors; Catulle Mendes, author and critic; Pedro Gailhard, director of the opera; Jules Cheret, the poster genius, and —not the least important—Doucet and Redfern, the man milliners, composed the jury which has decided this momentous question.

From Bernhardt to Redfern the verdict was unanimous for la d'Ortzal.

The verdict will create surprise. D'Ortzal is a slight, dark, young girl, with great soulful eyes and wonderful hair, worn somewhat à la Cleo de Merode. She is a vaudeville artist, who has made no great stir either as a performer or as a popularly considered beauty. If any Parisian was relied upon to carry off the crown, it was La Cavalieri, generally adjudged the type of all that is lovely and French. She is avenged by her marriage today to a Russian Prince.

The competition was open to women of any race or station in life, and age was no bar to entrance into what was announced to be a competition limited only by the sublimated canons of pure art. There was no public comparison of the contending fair, each aspirant for the honor being examined separately by the jury.

The points considered in the judging included soul, expression, dignity, carriage, as well as form, color, and feature.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, in use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

## SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

## An Episode—In Pasts.

THEY had been discussing a new novel which dealt with a hero with a past.

"I think if she had really loved him she would have been willing to accept his past without any questions," she said.

"Would you?" he asked.

"Why, yes—if I loved him. But——" suddenly facing about—"I don't believe in one privilege for a man and none for a woman. If a woman takes a man's past without a question then he has no right to stir up her ghosts, you know. I believe in fair play at any rate."

After a moment he reached out and drew her closer. "Sweetheart," he said in a low voice, "we have no questions to ask, no ghost to walk about; we can safely take each other's 'pasts,' so let's be happy in our present."

. . . . . . . . .

They had been married a month or two and no day that passed had flown by burdened with a record of "questions." They had really been an unusual couple, and each felt rather proud, in the depths of his and her secret soul, that such had been the case.

Tonight they were both quiet; he looking over her head into the coals that glowed and flashed and flickered like the moods of a human soul; she, with her elbow on his knee, and her eyes half shut behind her open palm.

"You are so still, dear," he said, "what is it?"

"Nothing," she said, without moving, "I must have been far away, for I cannot recall of what I was thinking. I daresay I wasn't thinking at all. But you—of what were you thinking? You were just as still as I."

"I was not 'far away,'" he answered, "at all odds. I was just wondering how I could be good enough for you," and he lifted her up to his knee and smoothed back the soft curls of her hair.

She turned her face down on his shoulder. "Don't," she said; "I pray—really I do—every day, that you will always believe I am good. I am not half the woman I ought to be—no, not half," and then she began to cry.

"You foolish little woman," he said, patting her shoulder, as if she were a fretful baby, "as if there were an hour of your life that you need to live over for repentance sake."

"If there were, you would never forgive me," she said, drying her eyes and lifting her head to look into his face.

The bare shadow of a frown passed over the brow of the man. "Knowing there is no possibility that I shall ever be called on to 'forgive,'" he said, "I don't see why we need discuss the probability of such a thing—do you?"

She did not answer, and after a little she slipped from his knee and went behind his chair, softly stroking his head and looking down into the fire into which he had resumed his gazing. By and by she said, a little timidly, "I almost wish, dear, there was something I could 'forgive' you."

He reached over a little impatiently and poked the grate; then he stood up and faced her with a dark flush on his face. "I heard," he said, "that a woman was never satisfied unless a man had some blot on his life; I never expected, however, that you would find fault with a clean escutcheon."

It was the first tone she had ever heard him address to her that had not a caress; she grew pale and dropped over the chair back like some suddenly stricken creature.

In an instant he was beside her, all repentance. "I was a brute, dear," he said. "Now you have something to forgive."

. . . . . . . . .

An hour later, after the gas was lighted and they had read a little and talked a little upon indifferent subjects, she, with her mental equipoise fully restored, quoted softly: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall—dear, I am afraid we came dangerously near to our 'pasts' tonight."

The man looked sober and said: "That's enough," but when the woman, now thoroughly mistress of the situation, laughed and teasingly asked: "Who was the woman, dear?" he was wise enough simply to kiss her upturned face, and since then they have both been wise enough to let sleeping ghosts lie.—New York Evening World.

## MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

*[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]*

What is the "Selamlik"? The inquiry comes from St. Louis, and inasmuch as a great deal of misapprehension prevails concerning this grand state function at Constantinople, even among those tourists and visitors from the United States who have been invited through the American Envoy to witness it as guests of the Sultan, a few words of explanation may be of interest.

It originates with the custom inaugurated by no less a personage than the prophet himself, to show himself to the faithful, especially to the troops on each Friday, which is the Mohammedan Sabbath. The prophet was wont to make his devotions in the presence of all his soldiers, and would afterwards treat them to a religious address or sermon, with the object of stimulating their religious fervor and impressing upon their minds the fundamental principle of Mohammedan religion—namely: that "the sword is the key to heaven."

The Caliphs who claimed to be the spiritual and temporal successors of the prophet kept up the custom, endowing the ceremony with additional splendor in order to thoroughly impress upon the people at large the fact that the ruler claims religious, as well as military, supremacy, and that the two things are closely allied to one another. In olden times it was strictly prohibited for any unbeliever either to witness or to participate in the weekly "Selamlik." But by degrees the Turkish Sultans modified this rule, and started by authorizing, and even inviting, foreign embassies to attend the ceremony, with the two-fold object of impressing these foreigners with an idea of the grandeur and might of the ruler, as well as of the devotion of his subjects towards him, and likewise for the purpose of leading the people at large to believe that the foreign Ambassadors and other distinguished visitors were attending in token of homage and subservience to the padishah.

It will be noted by all those who have visited Constantinople or who have kept track of the dispatches and letters dated from the Turkish capital, that the Sultan is in the habit of timing the audiences asked for by the foreign Ambassadors, and likewise by distinguished foreign visitors to Constantinople, immediately after the "Selamlik"—that is to say, at the conclusion of the religious portion of the ceremony, the idea being that the native public should go away with the idea that the Ambassadors attended solely to perform a public act of homage to his Majesty. All those Americans and other foreigners who accept invitations to the "Selamlik" through their embassies must thoroughly understand that their presence at the ceremony is looked upon by the subjects of the Sultan as a token of subserviency and as an act of humble homage towards the Ottoman Emperor.

To the present Sultan, who is in perpetual terror of being assassinated, this weekly "Selamlik" is a great and terrible trial, and instead of riding on horseback at a foot pace, as his predecessors were in the habit of doing, so that everybody can see him well, he drives past at a furious pace, seated in a victoria lined with steel, and with a seat so low that he is entirely protected by the sides from any danger of a bullet. Moreover, the streets on either side are lined several rows deep with troops, and the carriage is surrounded by a mounted escort, so that it would be practically impossible for any assassin to reach him.

Yet, in spite of all these precautions, it is a notorious fact that occasionally he backs out at the last minute on Fridays, especially when there are no foreign Ambassadors to be received, and has his place taken by one of his household officials, a man of the name of Ismed Bey, who is not only his foster brother but his double. The resemblance between the two is extraordinary, the two men being identical in height, figure, and build. On occasions, therefore, when the Sultan feels disinclined to attend the "Selamlik" Ismed Bey takes his place, dons the habiliments the Sultan is accustomed to wear on these occasions, and responds in the most condescending manner to all the salutations that are addressed to him. If any distinguished foreigners have been invited to witness the "Selamlik" as the Sultan's guests from the balconies and windows of the so-called Civil List Palace, Ismed Bey gravely sends them through the Sultan's chamberlains his "imperial" salutation, the recipients being ordinarily in happy ignorance of the fact that these imperial salutations emanate from one who is, after all, nothing more nor less than the Sultan's head valet.

Abdul Hamed was brought up from infancy by Ismed Bey's mother. It may be remembered that there has always been a doubt as to the paternity of the present Sultan. His mother, a wife of Sultan Abdul Medjid, was strongly suspected by her imperial consort of undue intimacy with an Armenian gardener employed in the palace grounds. At the time of the present Sultan's birth this gardener was put to death in a peculiarly horrible manner, while Abdul Hamed's mother was imprisoned and kept in close confinement for many years. The child (that is to say, the present Sultan) enjoyed the benefit of the doubt as to his legitimacy. Old Sultan Abdul Medjid could not be sure whether he was the boy's father or not. So he confided him to one of the women employed about the palace—namely: to the mother of Ismed Bey, who brought him up with her own boy, an infant of the same age.

It is on this account that one also often hears the present Sultan referred to contemptuously as the Armenian, and it is on this account, too, that the Sultan tolerates and even encourages the persecution of the Armenians throughout his empire, his idea being that it constitutes the best way of giving the lie to the stories current on the subject of his birth.

The "Selamlik" finds its counterpart in every Mohammedan country, and in Egypt, as in Morocco, Persia, Afghanistan, and in the Mohammedan states of British India, the sovereign invariably proceeds in state to the mosque on every Friday in order to perform his devotions in public and to show himself to his people.

Those English people who are in the habit of scoffing at Italian nobiliary titles as having been obtained by purchase either from the Pope or from the Italian government are evidently unaware that several of the British peerages now in existence were obtained by the ancestors of the present holders through altogether unconcealed purchase from the crown. Thus King James I. gave to his Premier, Lord Suffolk, the right to sell not only baronetcies, but likewise peerages, in behalf of the crown, and Lord Suffolk turned into the King's privy purse something like $5,000,000 obtained in this fashion. In the present century King William, with the object of swamping opposition to the reform bill in the House of Lords, authorized the Premier, Lord Grey, to create all the peers that were necessary.

Sir Claude Alexander, who through the death of his gallant old father has just come into possession of the old Alexander Baronetcy, and of that lovely Ayrshire country seat of Ballochmyle, which is mentioned over and over again in the poems of Burns, figured a short time ago in so disgraceful a fashion in a divorce suit against his wife, Lady Diana Montgomerie, daughter of the Earl of Egglington, that the court not only expressed its scathing contempt for him, but likewise deprived him of the control of the children, who were judicially confided to relatives.

Sir Claude married Lady Diana in a moment of pique, when he had been refused by another girl, a fact of which she was in ignorance until one day when they were staying at a country house he came to her and addressed her as follows:

"Look here," he said, "I know I have not been good to you. I know that I have got a beastly temper that I can't control. I did not care that for you (snapping his fingers) when I married you and wanted to marry some one else at the time." He then went on to explain that he had noticed that a brewer of the name of Allison was paying a good deal of attention to her, and that provided she offered no objections to his own attentions to a Miss Holden she might go to any length in her flirtations with Allison. Lady Diana, whose moral education seems to have been on a par with that of Mrs. Crawford, the heroine of the Sir Charles Dilke scandal, accepted this proposal. Six months later in a fit of passion due to drink Sir Claude commenced a suit for divorce.

## WILL DISCHARGE THE WOMEN.

### Nebraska Employers Give Notice to Quit on Account of Law Regulating Hours of Labor.

Omaha, Neb., June 18.—It is estimated that on July 1 fully 25 per cent of the women now employed in stores and factories in Nebraska will be discharged because of the law which was passed by the last Legislature regulating the employment of women.

The measure was urged by the Confederated Women's clubs and by labor leaders in the larger cities. It applies to female employés in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, making ten hours a day's labor, and requiring proprietors to provide seats for all female employés. The law is already causing a sensation among the employés in the big stores and factories of Omaha, many of whom have received notice to quit on the 1st of the month because of the provisions of the law, which imposes a penalty of $50 for every infraction, and makes it the duty of the Deputy State Labor Commissioner to enforce the law.

The proprietor of the largest department store in Omaha has notified all the girls in the accounting department that men will be employed in their places; speaking generally, he says that the operation of the law will reduce the number of female employés about 25 per cent. This, of course, will cause no little hardship. A big house at Lincoln puts it in this way in an open appeal to its patrons:

"Shall we open later and close later? Shall we dismiss all female help, or what is the best course for us to adopt? We solicit suggestions."

This appeal has met with responses indorsing the provisions of the law and calling for its strict enforcement.

## THOUSANDS VIEW THE NYMPHS.

### All Day Long a Crowd Stands Around the Fountain Criticising the Figures.

The ten sister nymphs placed on the lake front by the pupils of Lorado Taft were the center of attraction for the promenaders and bicycle riders along Michigan avenue yesterday. So much has been said about the figures, complimentary and otherwise, that nearly every one who passed stopped to look at the fountain. The grass around the statuary has been trodden down and the police make no attempt to prevent the thousands of people from walking on the lawn. From early morning until late last night a good sized crowd was gathered around the statues and the criticism passed upon the group by the onlookers was of every shade and of every kind.

From all appearances photographic reproductions of the group will be numerous, for over 100 snap shots were taken by amateur photographers during the afternoon.

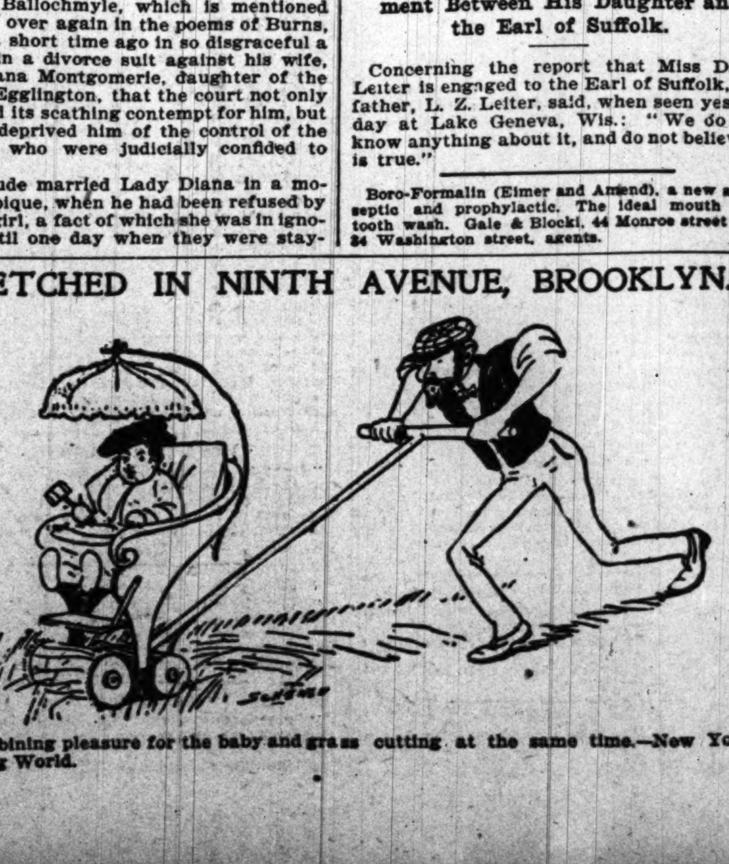
## L. Z. LEITER DOUBTS REPORT.

### Says He Knows Nothing of an Engagement Between His Daughter and the Earl of Suffolk.

Concerning the report that Miss Daisy Leiter is engaged to the Earl of Suffolk, her father, L. Z. Leiter, said, when seen yesterday at Lake Geneva, Wis.: "We do not know anything about it, and do not believe it is true."

Boro-Formalin (Eimer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, agents.

## SKETCHED IN NINTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.



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Summer Hotel. 72 miles from Chicago. Send for booklet. Special rates for June. ROY MOORE.
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Special rates for June. MRS. D. W. FOWLER.
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The LARGEST and FINEST HOTEL on the Northern Lakes. Rooms with bath. Elevators. Steam heated. Golf, Sailing, Bathing, and Cycling. Send for rates and booklet. S. H. PECK, Manager.
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# FOREIGN FINANCE VIEW.

## STOCK EXCHANGE GOSSIP OF OLD WORLD BOURSES.

### Gold in Demand on the Continent, but Great Britain Is at Ease—Kaffir Market Unshaken — France Loans to Spain, but Not to Russia—Slump in Spanish Bonds — Europe Threatened with Agricultural Disaster—Money for Copper Shares.

*[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. J. WILSON TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]*

London, June 18.—The small amounts of gold shipped from New York to Europe have just turned the scale, and our money market has now fallen dead flat. Some bankers are buying bills at 1⅞ per cent, and I expect the rate to go lower still.

The Bank of England has attracted little of the gold arriving from any quarter, but sovereigns have come back from Scotland, and its reserve, therefore, is up almost to the million mark, and quite enough to inspire the belief that ease is assured all summer.

Yet gold is in demand for the continent, and the urgent requirements of the German market have not abated much. The more rates fall here the more liberty is accorded to the foreigner to buy the metal and to keep our bank from getting any.

But I see no pressure on the bank's present stock, at any rate before August.

### Kaffirs Hold Up Well.

Stock Exchange business was half destroyed this week by the midmonthly settlement, and still more by the renewed wrangle over the eternal Uitlander question in the Transvaal. People don't actually believe in war, but many fear lest war should be rushed by the cosmopolitan gentry who control the gold-mining industry. Some among this band did their best to smash the Kaffir market when the babble began, and failed merely because the French bought all the shares offered.

The French are a marvelous people. Their hands seem full, and certainly they have refused to lend any more money to their beloved Russia, which accordingly came here, with but poor success. Yet Paris never fails to buy Rand and Rio Tinto shares, and above all Spanish bonds, when any come to the market. The French pay, too, for what they buy, and a political crisis at home and war scares abroad make no apparent difference. The whole nation seems to have put on blinkers, that prevent it seeing anything but an immediate chance of gain on market operations.

### Slump in Spanish Bonds.

Spanish sealed bonds are now 66, but they slumped suddenly this afternoon on Madrid and Paris prices. They fell to 28 when the war broke out, and the intrinsic position of the country is worse now than them. But the astute Jews who have all along controlled Spanish finance now calculate on gradually farming the country out to monopolists. Its forests and other public domains; its mineral wealth, including the quicksilver mines, Rothschild's lease of which expires next year; its drinks and smokes—in fact, everything vendable will be laid hold of by degrees for the behoof of foreign creditors. The Spanish people, helpless and careless, may submit, but even so, these creditors will not be paid in full. What matter if the French think so and buy against the world?

### Europe Crop Situation.

We are threatened with an agricultural disaster that may, among other evils, inflict upon us a woefully short grain crop. June, usually rather wet, is this year so far rainless, and crops are already half ruined in many parts of the country. The same conditions prevail over the greater part of Europe, and in south Russia the wheat crop is said to be lost; so if your farmers are favored by the weather they have again a splendid prospect before them, even with India competing.

### Money for Copper Shares.

The underwriters have had to take up almost the entire capital of the new copper companies floated here lately, the public holding aloof from the dread of the coming smash—which smash is a long way off, but sure to happen some day, for money has been found and the new mines are steadily getting to work. The midmonth copper statistics showed a slight gain of consumption on supplies, and that cheered the bulls. They need cheering, for the supplies must increase, while consumption is everywhere being rigorously curtailed.

# PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

### Ruling Prices for Provisions in the Leading Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Flour—Receipts, 14,508; exports, 9,410. Stronger and fairly active, without quotable change. Minnesota patent, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota bakers', $3.10@3.30; winter patents, $3.85@4.00; winter straights, $3.50@3.65; winter extras, $2.60@3.10; winter low grades, $2.45@2.55. Rye flour—Firm. Sales, 400 brls.; good to fair, $3.10@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@3.50. Cornmeal—Firm. Yellow Western, 80@81c; city, 81@82c; brandywine, $2.15@2.20. Rye—Steady. No. 2 Western, 62½c, f. o. b. afloat. Barley—Quiet; feeding, $4.10@4.20; c. i. f. Buffalo and malting, 47@50c delivered. Barley malt dull. Wheat—Receipts, 61,400 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, 85c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 82¾c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85⅛c, f. o. b. afloat. Options opened stronger on unexpectedly higher Liverpool cables. They were sustained by moderate covering and closed strong at ¾@1c net advance. July, 83@83⅝c, closed 83⅝c; September, 83 13-16@83 3-16c, closed 83⅜c; December, 84⅛@84⅝c, closed 84⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 245,700 bu; exports, 24,804 bu; spot firm; No. 2, 42c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2, 41½c elevator. Options opened steady with wheat and advanced on covering; closed firm at ⅛c net advance; July, 40 9-16@40⅞c, closed 40⅞c; September, 40¼@40 9-16, closed 40½c. Oats—Receipts, 148,200 bu; exports, 17,390; spot steady; No. 2, 30¼c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 31½c; track white, 32@37¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; track mixed Western, 30@32c. Options quiet.

Hay—Firm; shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, [illegible]. Hops—Steady; State common to choice, 1898 crop, 6@17c; 1897, 11@13c; 1898, 16@17c; Pacific coast 1898 crop, 6@17c; 1897, 11@13c; 1898, 17@18c, London. Hides—Firm; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs, 16½@17c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 12½@13c; California, 21 to 25 lbs, 18½c. Leather—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 20½@21c; [illegible]@22c. Wool—Steady; domestic fleece, 18@[illegible]; Texas, 12@15c. Beef—Steady; family, $9.50@10.50; extra mess, [illegible]; beef hams, $22.00@23.00; packet, $9.50@10.50; city extra India mess, $14.00@15.50. Cut meats—Firm; pickled bellies, 4@6c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 8½@9¼c. Lard—Easier; Western steamed, $5.27½; refined easy; continent, $5.50; compound, 4¾@4⅞c. Pork—Firm; mess, $8.75@9.00; short clear, $10.00@11.00; family, $10.50@10.75. Butter—Firm; Western creamery, 15@18¼c; do factory, 12@14c; imitation creamery, 13@16c; State dairy, 13½@17c; do creamery, 15@18¼c. Cheese—Firm; large white, 7⅞c; small white, 7⅞c; large colored, 7⅞c; small colored, 7⅞c. Eggs—Firmer; State and Pennsylvania, 15@16c; Western fresh, 14½@15c; Southern, [illegible]. Tallow—Easy; city, 4 3-16c; country, 4⅜c, as to quality.

Petroleum—Steady; refined New York, $7.20; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $7.15; do in bulk, $4.65. Resin—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.30@1.32½. Turpentine—Steady at 39@39½c. Rice—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4⅜@7c; Japan, 4⅝@5¼c. Molasses—Firm; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 32@36c. Cottonseed oil—Quiet but steady; prime crude, [illegible]; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 17@18c; prime summer yellow, 26c; off summer yellow, [illegible]; butter grades, 30@32c; prime winter yellow, 30@32c; prime white, 29½c. Metals—The brokers' price for lead is $4.25 and for copper $18.25@18.50. Metal Exchange closed. Coffee—Options opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled generally steady, with slack trading, selling being checked by firmer European and Rio cables, and buying checked by increasing receipts at Rio and Santos and slack spot demand. Closed firm, unchanged, to 5 points higher. Sales, 5,000 bags, including June, 4.60c; August, 4.70c; September, 4.80c; October, 4.85c; November, 4.90c; December, 5.25c; May, 5.50c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and easy; No. 7 invoice, 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 6¾c. Mild dull; Cordova, 8@15c. Sugar—Raw steady at decline; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c. Refined steady to firm, but quieter; No. 6, 4 13-16c; No. 7, 4¾c; No. 8, 4 11-16c; No. 9, 4⅝c; No. 10, 4 9-16c; No. 11, 4½c; No. 12, 4 7-16c; No. 13, 4⅜c; No. 14, 4⅜c; mold A, 5⅜c; standard A, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; cut loaf, 5⅝c; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5⅜c; granulated, 5⅛c; cubes, 5⅜c. Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6 3-16c; middling gulf, 6 9-16c; sales, 245 bales. Futures closed steady; June, 5.85c; July, 5.87c; August, 5.88c; September, 5.85c; October, 5.88c; November, 5.90c; December, 5.94c; January, [illegible]; February, 6c; March, 6.04c; April, 6.06c; May, 6.10c. California Dried fruits—Quiet; evaporated apples, common, 6½@7c; prime wire tray, 8¼@[illegible]; choice, 8¾@9¼c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, [illegible]. Apricots, Royal, 14c; Moor Park, 14@[illegible]. Peaches, unpeeled, 10@13c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 17.—September wheat ruled firmer the whole of the session, closing at 1c net advance. There was not much trading in July, which only made an advance of ⅝@¾c. September opened at 73⅝c, sold at 74⅛c, broke to 73⅞@74c, advanced to 74⅝c, and closed at 74¼@74⅜c. July opened at 74⅝c, declined to 74⅛c, and closed at 74⅜@74⅝c. There was free buying of cash wheat by millers against heavy flour sales made yesterday. Buying had snap, and sellers did not need to look around for purchases. No. 1 Northern spot, 75@76c, to arrive 75@75¼c; No. 2, 73⅜@74c; No. 3, 71½@72c. Flour and bran unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Flour—Firm, with more demand; patents, $3.80@3.95; straights, $3.45@3.60; clears, $3.10@3.30. Timothy seed, $1.75@2.15. Cornmeal, steady, $1.80@1.85. Bran firm; sacked lots, east track, 58c. Hay firm; timothy, $9.00@12.00; prairie, $7.00@8.50. Whisky steady, $1.26. Iron cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Dry salt meats—Dull, steady; boxed shoulders, $4.37½; extra shorts, $4.87½; clear ribs, $5.00; clear sides, $5.12½. Bacon—Dull; boxed shoulders, $5.25; extra shorts, $5.37½; clear ribs, $5.50; clear sides, $5.75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 134,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., June 17.—Market active and higher; July opened ⅝c up at 77¼c, sold off to 77c at 9:40, up to 77⅛c at 11:10, and closed ⅝c up at that figure; cash, 200,000 bu at ¼c under in store and July price, to arrive. Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79⅛c; July, 80c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77⅛c; July, 77⅛c; September, 77⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 spring, 70c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅛c. Oats, 28@27⅛c. Rye, 58c. Barley, 36½c. Flax, $1.07; June, $1.06½; September, 98⅛c; October, 98c. Corn, 34¼c. Car inspection: Wheat, 233; corn, 4; oats, 4; rye, 2; flax, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 173,463 bu; corn, 3,056 bu; oats, 3,623 bu; rye, 587 bu; barley, 946 bu; flax, 2,722 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17.—Wheat—July, 70½c; September, 70⅝c. Cash No. 2 hard, 71@73c; No. 3, 69@71c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 3, 72@74c; No. 2 spring, 69@72c; No. 3, 66@69c. Corn—July, 32c; September, 32¼c. Cash No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 27c. Rye—No. 2, 59c. Hay—Choice timothy, $8.25; choice prairie, $7.25. Butter—Creamery, 16c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Fresh, 10½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—Flour—5c higher. Wheat—1c higher; No. 1 Northern, 78¼@79c; No. 2 Northern, 77@77½c. Oats—Strong, 28@29c. Barley—Firm, 39@40c. Rye—½@1c higher; No. 1, 60½@61c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 17.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing, prices unchanged. Resin—Quiet, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine—Firm, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar—Firm, $1.30.

PEORIA, Ill., June 17.—Corn—Active, firm; New No. 3, 33½c. Oats—Firm, higher; No. 2 white, not quoted. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 17.—Spirits turpentine, firm, 37½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

# IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

### Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, June 12 | 15,620 | 231 | 49,878 | 10,073 |
| Tuesday, June 13 | 2,061 | 1,790 | 21,658 | 5,806 |
| Wednesday, June 14 | 13,364 | 827 | 31,101 | 12,573 |
| Thursday, June 15 | 6,841 | 339 | 31,554 | 10,243 |
| Friday, June 16 | 2,402 | 290 | 31,590 | 8,692 |
| Saturday, June 17 | 300 | 40 | 26,000 | 2,000 |
| Totals | 40,594 | 3,517 | 191,781 | 49,386 |
| Previous week | 43,681 | 3,408 | 172,955 | 47,936 |
| Cor. week 1898 | 48,312 | 3,427 | 143,302 | 55,410 |
| Cor. week 1897 | 51,090 | 2,700 | 206,696 | 59,583 |
| Shipments— | | | | |
| Monday, June 12 | 3,560 | 4 | 9,244 | 170 |
| Tuesday, June 13 | 1,537 | | 4,300 | 877 |
| Wednesday, June 14 | 2,813 | 12 | 1,714 | 170 |
| Thursday, June 15 | 3,543 | 7 | 4,550 | 550 |
| Friday, June 16 | 2,531 | 6 | 4,088 | 395 |
| Saturday, June 17 | 200 | | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Totals | 14,183 | 29 | 26,896 | 3,171 |
| Previous week | 16,274 | 323 | 27,275 | 7,152 |
| Cor. week 1898 | 18,118 | 337 | 24,745 | 2,643 |
| Cor. week 1897 | 18,898 | 304 | 25,809 | 5,554 |

Receipts at Chicago Stock-Yards thus far this month and for 1899 to date, with comparisons:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June, 1899, to date | 106,200 | 437,300 | 113,500 |
| Same period, 1898 | 116,042 | 370,575 | 167,423 |
| Same period, 1897 | 126,225 | 436,449 | 168,251 |
| 1899 to date | 1,089,400 | 3,888,000 | 1,658,600 |
| Same period, 1898 | 1,128,288 | 3,930,388 | 1,701,021 |
| Same period, 1897 | 1,007,527 | 3,758,544 | 1,535,356 |

Receipts last week, with comparisons, at four markets:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 40,600 | 191,700 | 49,300 |
| Kansas City | 15,400 | 64,700 | 17,000 |
| Omaha | 15,100 | 58,700 | 8,600 |
| St. Louis | 7,000 | 37,400 | 7,400 |
| Totals | 78,100 | 352,500 | 82,300 |
| Previous week | 84,100 | 343,800 | 84,700 |
| Corresponding week 1898 | 99,000 | 283,400 | 83,100 |
| Corresponding week 1897 | 110,700 | 348,100 | 101,000 |
| Corresponding week 1896 | 101,500 | 293,200 | 104,700 |

Estimated receipts for today, 17,000 cattle, 51,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep, against 15,626 cattle, 49,878 hogs, and 10,073 sheep a week ago, and 21,756 cattle, 36,054 hogs, and 13,213 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Estimated receipts for the coming week, 46,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, and 60,000 sheep, against 52,21 cattle, 182,909 hogs, and 64,121 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Packers purchased 23,100 hogs on Saturday, and shippers took 3,000, leaving 2,000 in the pens. Droves averaging 248@269 lbs cost $3.79@3.81; 218@220-lb butchers, $3.82@3.82½, and 160@172-lb bacon, $3.84½@3.85. Armour bought 2,500, Anglo-American 3,500, Boyd & Lunham 1,700, Chicago 2,500, Continental 2,100, Hammond 900, Lipton 1,100, International 2,500, Morris 1,500, Swift 3,600, butchers 1,200, and shippers 3,000; left over, 2,000.

Exporters purchased 5,700 cattle here last week, against 4,400 the previous week and 5,800 a year ago. Export steers, averaging 1,220@1,400 lbs, cost $5.05@5.30.

The eleven leading markets received 533,600 hogs last week, against 515,500 the previous week, 414,500 a year ago, and 469,800 two years ago.

Packers slaughtered 174,000 hogs last week, against 155,700 the previous week, 123,000 a year ago, and 178,000 two years ago. Armour packed 34,000; Anglo-American, 21,700; Boyd & Lunham, 10,200; Chicago, 16,700; Continental, 12,600; Hammond, 3,800; International, 15,200; Lipton, 7,500; Morris, 9,200; Swift, 23,600; Viles & Robbins, 12,000; and city butchers, 7,500.

Ben. Butler marked 52,000 hogs for today and 225,000 the coming week; Jim Stuart, 40,000 and 180,000; George Pratt, 50,000 and 200,000; Harry Booth and Gilbert Wood, 45,000 and 190,000; Emery Atwater, 48,000 and 200,000; Sam Wells, 47,000 and 195,000; Fred Lennon, 45,000 and 180,000; Owen Egan, 43,000 and 180,000; and Henry Lauer, 50,000 and 190,000.

Cattle—Last week's receipts of cattle were extremely light, being the smallest in over four months. The four leading Western markets received only 78,100, or 6,000 less than the previous week, 21,000 less than a year ago, and 32,500 less than two years ago. Kansas City last week received 10,000 less than a year ago, while Omaha increased 600. Chicago decreased 7,700, and St. Louis had nearly 4,000 less than a year ago. The first part of the week native beef cattle advanced 10@15c, but later the advance was lost. Native cows and heifers advanced 10@20c during the week. Saturday's receipts were estimated at 300, including 200 distillery-fed steers belonging to Morris & Co., which sold at $5.05@5.10. Revised quotations follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice to extra beeves, 1,250@1,500 lbs | $5.20@5.55 |
| Choice to extra beeves, 1,500@1,700 lbs | 4.90@5.40 |
| Good to choice steers, 1,000@1,400 lbs | 4.85@5.40 |
| Plain beef cattle, 950@1,350 lbs | 4.40@4.95 |
| Common to choice fed Western steers | 4.50@5.35 |
| Poor to choice Texas steers | 3.75@5.00 |
| Choice to fancy cows and heifers | 4.30@5.25 |
| Fair to good beef cows | 3.70@4.25 |
| Common to fancy canning cows | 2.25@3.10 |
| Calves, fair to fancy veal | 6.25@7.00 |
| Calves, plain to good heavy | 4.25@6.00 |
| Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs | 3.80@5.00 |
| Poor to fancy bulls, 900@2,000 lbs | 2.90@4.40 |

Hogs—Trade was active the closing day of the week at 2½c decline in prices. Closing prices ruled about the same as a week ago. Heavy closed 20@25c lower, and light the same as a year ago. Best heavy sold at $3.85, against $4.05 a year ago, $3.40 two years ago, and $3.25 three years ago. Most sales on Saturday were at $3.77½@3.82½. Large receipts are expected the balance of the month, and yet most of the trade look for prices to hold steady to strong, with the tendency higher. Revised quotations follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs | $3.77½@3.85 |
| Poor to choice packing, 240@350 lbs | 3.67½@3.80 |
| Selected butchers, 200@280 lbs | 3.77½@3.85 |
| Rough and heavy packing | 3.50 @3.65 |
| Selected light, 170@197 lbs | 3.80 @3.87½ |
| Selected light, 145@170 lbs | 3.70 @3.85 |
| Light mixed, 160@200 lbs | 3.75 @3.85 |
| Common to choice, 80@140 lbs | 3.30 @3.80 |
| Culls to poor stuff | 1.50 @3.55 |

Sheep—Saturday's market was active at unchanged prices. During the week Colorado wooled lambs advanced 60@80c and good sheep advanced 30@50c. Spring lambs sold on Saturday at $4.00@7.00, with 68-lb shorn Colorados at $6.00. Revised quotations follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Medium to fancy wethers | $4.95@5.35 |
| Good to choice mixed natives | 4.60@5.10 |
| Inferior to fair mixed natives | 3.60@4.65 |
| Fair to fancy yearlings | 5.10@5.85 |
| Native lambs, choice to fancy | 5.75@6.30 |
| Native lambs, common to good | 4.75@5.70 |
| Fair to fancy Western lambs | 5.50@6.65 |
| Common to best Western sheep | 4.15@5.20 |
| Spring lambs | 5.50@7.60 |

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market unchanged from yesterday; native steers, heavy, $4.80@5.25; medium, $4.50@5.10; light, $4.20@4.95; Texas steers, $3.15@4.80; Texas cows, $3.00@3.85; native cows and heifers, $2.30@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.10@5.20; bulls, $3.10@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.75; heavy, $3.70@3.80; packers, $3.65@3.75; mixed, $3.62½@3.75; light, $3.60@3.72½; Yorkers, $3.70@3.72½c; pigs, $3.60@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market firm; lambs, $4.25@5.75; clipped muttons, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.80; culls, $1.75@3.20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady; fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $4.65@5.30, with fancy worth up to $5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.00@5.05; steers, under 1,000 lbs, $3.50@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; bulls, $2.35@4.00; canners, $1.50@2.75; Texas and Indian steers, $3.15@4.80; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; Yorkers, $3.75@3.85; packers, $3.75@3.85; butchers, $3.80@3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 300; market steady; native muttons, $3.65@4.75; spring lambs, $5.25@7.25; culls and bucks, $1.25@3.50; stockers, $2.30@3.40.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market strong to 10c higher; native steers, $4.40@5.30; Western steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas steers, $3.75@4.65; cows and heifers, $3.80@4.60; canners, $2.25@3.60; stockers and feeders, $3.80@5.00; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,200; market steady to strong; heavy, $3.60@3.65; mixed, $3.60@3.62½; light, $3.62½@3.67½; pigs, $3.25@3.60; bulk of sales, $3.62½. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market steady; strong; Western muttons, $4.25@5.00; stock sheep, $3.25@4.25; lambs, $4.50@6.25.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 188; none for sale; nominally firm; cables steady; exports, 700 cattle and 5,291 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, none, and none for sale; nominally firm. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,052; sheep firm to 10c higher; prime lambs firm and scarce; common to choice sheep, $3.25@5.00; fair to good lambs, $7.00@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,587; nominally higher at $4.15@4.25.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 17.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 124 head; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5,734; market steady to 2½c lower; good heavy, $3.75@3.80; rough heavy, $3.70@3.75; medium, $3.67@3.75; light and light mixed, $3.65@3.72½; pigs, $3.50@3.60; bulk of sales, $3.67@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, none.

### Charles Stone Dies Suddenly.

Charles Stone, 71 years old, a wealthy resident of Neponset, Ill., died suddenly at the home of Milton Sargent, 867 Girard street, yesterday afternoon. He had just come to Chicago, accompanied by his wife, to visit Mr. Sargent. He complained of being fatigued, and was seated in a chair talking, when he suddenly fell forward dead. Heart disease was the cause.

# FEW FAILURES SHOWN.

## BUSINESS SITUATION REFLECTS SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

### Reports from Careful Sources Show Fewer Insolvent Concerns than at Any Time in Years—Clearings Make Favorable Comparison—Signs Point to Probable Attacks on Trusts—Figures on Exports and Imports for Eleven Months.

In figuring on the business situation of the country it is in some respects not as important what the volume of business is as the profit that results from this business. Some idea of the financial condition of the country may be gained from the report by Bradstreet, showing business failures for the week just ended as compared with preceding weeks. For the week just ended there were 150 failures, as compared with 178 the preceding week, 207 in the corresponding week the year before, 226 in 1897, 265 in 1896, and 231 in 1895. These figures show business at the present time is being conducted at a profit. They show that business-men generally find their affairs in prosperous shape and that the financial standing of business-men generally is better than it has been at any time in many years. Six years ago saw reports of failures from every town and hamlet in the United States. The country was in the midst of a financial panic which left its impress on the business situation in succeeding years. While conditions improved materially after the course of a year or so, there have been suggestions of panic since, which have at least served to frighten the people, if they did no more material damage.

Reports from all parts of the country indicate a period of prosperity which affects all lines of trade and commerce. Clearings for the various cities of the country give an idea of the trade of the present period, and it is worthy of note that only eleven cities out of a total of eighty-three show a decrease in clearings for the week ending with Friday, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The total clearings for the United States for the week ending Friday were $1,696,955,473, which is an increase of 33.9 per cent over the clearings for the same week in 1898. New York furnishes a good portion of this increase, but every section of the country shows in its clearing return that the present year is ahead of all other years since 1892 in the amount of business done and in the profit which results from this business.

### Coming Attack on Combinations.

There are premonitions of a coming attack upon trusts which is likely to result in the serious curtailing of their powers and their possible progress. The head of one of the largest industrial combinations in the United States, in testimony given before a Congressional committee in Washington during last week, gave it as his opinion the tariff law had fostered all sorts of trusts and combinations of industrial concerns. The result of such admissions as this, as looked upon by many people, will be the reduction of the duty upon such articles as are wholly or in part controlled by combinations. There is no question the people of the country have come to look with less favor upon these great combinations of capital. The stocks of industrials which are traded in on the stock exchanges of the country have in many instances shown considerable decline in market quotations.

Amalgamated Copper, which was put on the market with a great flourish of trumpets a short time ago, and which had as its sponsor the largest bank in the United States, is a case in point. The capital stock of this company was $75,000,000, and it was announced the subscriptions received for it for its underwriting amounted to $375,000,000. The stock sold just after the close of the books at a premium, but it has since gone down below par, and it has never got back again to par. The Carnegie Steel company, which included steel and iron mills, iron mines, blast furnaces, the biggest coke producing corporation in the country, coal and iron lands, and railroad corporations, has failed to meet with public approval. Investors would not put their money into the stock of the company that has been formed and the plan has been abandoned, and it is not likely to be revived. In Chicago there is a notable example, in a smaller way, in the case of the American Linseed Oil company, the stock of which is selling now for one-half of what was paid for it by the subscribers only a few short months ago. The only notable exceptions in the list of industrials whose stocks have sold off are the steel and iron mills, in which orders have been so numerous and the great demand for their products has resulted in such high prices for their output that profits have kept up in a surprising degree.

### Increase in Merchandise Exports.

The reports of the Treasury department on imports and exports for the month of May as compared with last year and for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May as compared with the figures for the corresponding months in the preceding fiscal year make an excellent showing. For the eleven months of the present fiscal year our exports have exceeded our imports in merchandise by nearly $500,000,000, a considerable gain over the excess of exports in the preceding year. The following table gives imports and exports of merchandise, gold and silver, for the eleven months ending with May and the figures for the corresponding eleven months in last year and the preceding year:

| | Eleven months ending May. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| Merchandise— | | | |
| Imports—Free of duty | $240,773,052 | $268,498,739 | $274,370,063 |
| Dutiable | 335,768,489 | 296,290,684 | 360,932,456 |
| Total | $576,541,391 | $564,784,423 | $635,302,519 |
| Exports—Domestic | $960,120,120 | $1,077,279,616 | $1,109,555,452 |
| Foreign | 17,680,401 | 19,223,691 | 21,074,140 |
| Total | $977,800,032 | $1,096,503,307 | $1,130,629,572 |
| Excess of exports | $339,253,131 | $471,719,184 | $495,297,053 |
| Gold— | | | |
| Imports | $83,922,592 | $117,061,062 | $85,848,817 |
| Exports | 32,735,772 | 15,030,862 | 16,613,759 |
| Excess of imports | $51,186,820 | $102,030,200 | $69,235,058 |
| Silver— | | | |
| Imports | $27,534,332 | $28,898,978 | $28,779,663 |
| Exports | 54,859,775 | 50,948,589 | 52,475,756 |
| Excess of exports | $29,325,443 | $22,049,611 | $23,696,093 |

### Wholesale Trade Active.

It was an active and steady week with the general wholesale trade, in no department of which were prices much disturbed. Goods are still going out in large quantities, with a good seasonable demand for that portion of the list which is always active in the summer months. Collections in country districts are reported prompt and satisfactory to the trade. Commercial agencies report only 150 business failures for the week, against 178 in the preceding period, and 207 for the corresponding week last year and 226 in 1897.

Iron and Steel says: There is marked uncertainty in the iron and steel markets. In some directions the gain in strength is greater than for months. Especially is this true of pig iron, the value of which is about $1.00 higher than a week ago. The $20.00 mark has been reached. In pig iron there is no consolidation of interests, and the strength seems to be due wholly to demand, which is greater than the trade can satisfy. In steel the market is perhaps less brisk, but is still pronounced active. Following the heavy advances of last week the values of steel products generally are steadier.

It is accepted as a probability that when the summit of the present movement is reached the decline will come at a moment that is unexpected to the trade generally. But whether that moment is close at hand or in the remote future there is no adequate information upon which to base an opinion. As yet there is nothing in sight to warrant the belief that it is near. The trend of prices is upward, with no known or observable exception. There are all kinds of buying: some for immediate use, some in a speculative way against additional prospective advances, some in the usual way for needs during the last half of the year. On the whole it may perhaps be said that consumers are not buying more freely than they are compelled to. Many manufacturers are contracting for a portion of their requirements during the first half of the new season about to begin. The retail trade in iron and steel is generally conservative. It is buying chiefly for immediate needs, asking for quick deliveries.

Manufacturers of iron and steel finished products are complaining quite generally that they cannot obtain from mills the material which they need and for that reason cannot deliver to their customers the goods as fast as they are wanted or are asked for. The overcrowded condition of the books of the various mills is the patent explanation of this state of affairs, although in a few instances it is intimated that the mills are reluctant to furnish iron and steel on their old low priced contracts, when in the present state of the market they can sell at a much higher price all the product they can make.

It is a matter of congratulation to the trade that the wage scales for the new year are being established without the friction and labor troubles which often heretofore have seriously disturbed production. The puddling scale, as adopted in Detroit last week, giving a decided advance to the men, effective July 1, is supposed to settle for another year the matter of wages in that important department of labor. It is also assurance that prices will not in the next twelve months recede to the old level. It is intimated that this year there will be no shutdown of the mills during the months of July and August; the mills have too much work on hand.

### Foreign Situation Controls.

The position of the grain crops of Europe has been kept well to the front during the last week. It is generally admitted that the course of prices of wheat, corn, and oats will depend largely on the outcome in southeastern Europe. All the advices from this territory received during the last three or four weeks have been sensational. The damage complaints were received through a dozen different foreign market centers, and practically every commission house in the country with foreign connections had cables telling of the serious condition of affairs in Roumania and southern Russia. In fact the complaints have been sensational to such a degree that their effect has been neutralized with professional traders. Naturally the quotations at Paris, Antwerp, and Liverpool were expected to reflect uneasiness over the European crop situation. These markets should all be vitally interested, as they represent the consumer whose requirements have to be met with imported wheat. These market centers did not respond to the extent anticipated and their failure to show response tended to throw discredit on the crop announcements.

Among the important private cables was one from a German authority claiming that the conditions were worse than in 1891. There is one important difference between the condition as outlined in the current dispatches and that in the crop failure of 1891. In that year the failure of crops was in the interior of Russia and the light supplies there were more than counterbalanced by the enormous production in the Black Sea district. If the crop situation is as bad as indicated this year the failure is in the most important surplus wheat producing territory of Europe. Russia, Argentina, and India are the three most important competitors of the United States in the export grain business. The importance of satisfactory and authentic information regarding the European crops is easily recognized. The market has been sensitive to foreign news. There was a sharp advance on the receipt of damage cables by nearly every house in the foreign trade. This was followed by liquidation due to the failure of foreign markets to respond promptly, and this was in turn followed by a sharp rally Saturday traceable directly to the tardy show of strength in Liverpool.

No one has any theory by which the failure of foreign markets to reflect uneasiness over the Russian crop situation can be explained. The British grain merchants are perhaps more conservative than operators on this side, and have waited for confirmation through their own business connections. The London Times during the week had an extended review of the Russian drought situation. The drought is by no means local in character, but has been recognized over a great extent of territory and has been more or less of a consideration for several months. Coarse grain crops as well as wheat are involved, and for the time being the chief market consideration is the same in corn and oats as in wheat. Cables advancing bids from Germany on barley have given point to the claims that the forage crop of Russia has been greatly damaged. During the last five years the export demand for corn and oats has been sufficient to make it a factor which could not safely be ignored. Prior to that time corn was looked upon as a crop the bulk of which never crossed county lines, and in which the quantity required for export was insignificant. The promise this year is that export demand will be well maintained, and even if the corn crop should be as large as now indicated by the area planted the demand for corn to go abroad to replace barley, corn, and rye destroyed in eastern Europe will be one important element to support prices. An incident in the corn market has been the coming to a common quotation of July and September deliveries. July corn has been advanced on a good shipping demand and on the local statistical situation. The contract stock of corn in Chicago is light and the prospects of adding to it in the near future indifferent. The practical failure of the hay crop in many parts of New England and the poor hay crop prospects generally have encouraged buying of both corn and oats. With the fine weather of the last few days there has been less heard of delay in cultivating corn and of unhealthy growth of oats. The course of prices this week will largely depend on the evidence presented as to the European crop outlook.

The following table shows the range of speculative produce for the week:

| | Closed June 10. | Price range last week. | Closed Saturday. | Closed Jun. 18, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| July | 75⅝ | 74⅝@ 77¾ | 77⅛ | 72¾ |
| September | 76⅝ | 76 @ 79 | 78⅝ | 67 |
| CORN. | | | | |
| July | 33⅝ | 33½@ 35¼ | 35¼ | 32¼ |
| September | 34 | 33¾@ 35¾ | 35⅜ | 33¼ |
| OATS. | | | | |
| July | 23¼ | 23¼@ 24¾ | 24¾ | 23⅞ |
| September | 20¼ | 20¼@ 22¾ | 22½ | 21 |
| MESS PORK. | | | | |
| July | 8.05 | 8.05 @8.40 | 8.20 | 9.55 |
| September | 8.22½ | 8.20 @8.57½ | 8.40 | 9.72½ |
| LARD. | | | | |
| July | 4.95 | 4.95 @5.10 | 5.00 | 5.72½ |
| September | 5.07½ | 5.05 @5.22½ | 5.15 | 5.82½ |
| SHORT RIBS. | | | | |
| July | 4.60 | 4.55 @4.77½ | 4.67½ | 5.45 |
| September | 4.72½ | 4.70 @4.90 | 4.80 | 5.52½ |

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

| | —Receipts— | | —Shipments— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. |
| Flour, brls. | 88,487 | 41,920 | 71,739 | 85,310 |
| Wheat, bu. | 1,011,611 | 169,050 | 107,725 | 239,543 |
| Corn, bu. | 3,050,960 | 2,817,663 | 3,331,516 | 3,054,519 |
| Oats, bu. | 1,977,487 | 1,291,100 | 1,405,664 | 2,181,091 |
| Rye, bu. | 11,250 | 18,300 | 2,580 | 52,130 |
| Barley, bu. | 73,450 | 52,500 | 7,866 | 2,307 |
| T. seed, lbs. | 159,000 | 70,015 | 153,829 | 642 |
| C. seed, lbs. | 56,756 | 82,283 | 22,400 | |
| O. seed, lbs. | 109,327 | 331,510 | 183,929 | 46,868 |
| F. seed, lbs. | 36,130 | 125,351 | 42,310 | 33,500 |
| B. corn lbs. | 22,600 | 220,080 | 171,925 | 154,010 |
| C.m'ts, lbs. | 4,067,378 | 4,537,212 | 19,227,989 | 13,284,727 |
| Cn.m'ts, c's | | | 17,657 | 12,324 |
| D. beef, lbs. | 1,880,624 | 1,874,096 | 19,160,023 | 20,631,641 |
| Lard, lbs. | 1,884,128 | 1,875,121 | 9,583,010 | 4,375,859 |
| Cheese, lbs. | 1,992,388 | 1,419,313 | 756,919 | 737,311 |
| Butter, lbs. | 6,384,231 | 5,587,668 | 4,518,178 | 5,329,580 |
| Eggs, ca's. | 20,354 | 61,604 | 51,296 | 20,948 |
| Potat's, bu. | 149,780 | 164,048 | 89,022 | 61,345 |
| L.hogs, No. | 202,117 | 154,910 | 29,418 | 26,572 |
| Cattle, No. | 40,384 | 45,354 | 15,220 | 16,248 |
| Sheep, No. | 48,621 | 56,129 | 2,171 | 3,290 |
| Hides, lbs. | 1,424,025 | 1,580,714 | 1,881,696 | 2,114,779 |
| Wool, lbs. | 2,052,400 | 1,059,831 | 2,288,812 | 998,511 |
| Coal, tons. | 151,760 | 107,701 | 9,367 | 1,919 |
| Lumber, M. | 42,511 | 38,672 | 15,164 | 13,168 |
| Shingles, M. | 6,387 | 6,184 | 4,770 | 7,719 |
| Salt, brls. | 84,203 | 63,778 | 19,904 | 24,805 |
| Hay, tons. | 3,396 | 3,962 | 354 | 210 |

### Grain Movements Last Week.

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary receipts | 5,194,779 | 4,841,788 | 2,938,940 |
| Previous week | 5,233,758 | 5,354,818 | 3,496,530 |
| Same week 1898 | 1,185,070 | 4,335,538 | 1,931,397 |
| Primary shipments | 1,693,689 | 5,045,880 | 2,170,106 |
| Previous week | 2,124,000 | 4,028,978 | 3,160,257 |
| Same week 1898 | 830,888 | 4,569,063 | 2,728,382 |
| Eastern clearances | 1,121,720 | 3,124,799 | 780,398 |
| Previous week | 766,480 | 2,705,215 | 757,860 |
| Same week 1898 | 2,760,809 | 3,382,833 | 1,221,923 |

### NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 TO 12 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22000 | Atch adj | 84¾@⅞ | 3000 | M L S-W inc | 114¼ |
| 52000 | Atch gen 4s | 102⅜@¾ | 3000 | M-N 1st of 1913 con | 126 |
| 7000 | A-N W 1st | 160 | 50000 | M K-T 1st 4s | 93¼ |
| 40000 | Cent Ga con 5s | 96¼@½ | 15000 | do 2ds | 66 |
| 10000 | C-O gen 4½s | 94¾ | 6000 | Morris-E 1st | 142 |
| 8000 | C-O con 5s | 118⅝@119 | 7000 | N Y O-W ref 4s | 106¼@½ |
| 1000 | C B-Q Neb ex | 112¼ | 5000 | N Y S-W gm | 109¼ |
| 1000 | C-E I gen 5s | 116 | 17000 | N-W con 4s | 95¼@½ |
| 1000 | C M-St P, I-D ex | 171 | 11000 | N P gen lien 3s | 67½@¾ |
| 2000 | C-N W coup gold 7s | 112¼ | 10000 | do reg | 66¾ |
| 5000 | do gen 3½s | 109½ | 7000 | N P prior inc | 105¼@½ |
| 2000 | do deb 5s of 1921 | 118 | 5000 | O R Nav 4s | 103 |
| 38000 | Cal-So 1st 4s | 88¾@89¼ | 10000 | O S L inc B | 72 |
| 1000 | C-E I 1st | 114 | 5000 | Pac Coast 1st | 104¼ |
| 5000 | D-P G 4s | 103⅞ | 49000 | Rdg 4s | 91¼@⅜ |
| 1000 | P-P M 5s | 107 | 5000 | St L-S F gm | 112 |
| 10000 | G H-Sa M-P div 5s | 103¼ | 6000 | St L-S F gm | 128¾ |
| 20000 | G B-W deb B | 5⅞@6 | 5000 | St L S W 1st | 92¾ |
| 5000 | K C P-G 1st | 64 | 22000 | St L S W 2d inc | 51¼@⅜ |
| 2000 | LacGas1st 5s | 109¼ | 7000 | So R R 1st 5s | 111⅝ |
| 1000 | L Valley of N Y 1st | 111 | 10000 | S Twine 6s | 86 |
| 8000 | L-N col tr 4s | 90@¼ | 9000 | Tex-No con 5s | 106¼ |
| | | | 10000 | T-P 1st 5s | 114@⅝ |
| | | | 1000 | U S 3s coup | 109 |
| | | | 4000 | U P 4s | 108¼ |
| | | | 20000 | W N Y-P gen 3-4s | 71¾@72 |

# IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

### Closing Quotations for Grain, Cattle, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red Western winter, 6s 1¼d; No. 1 red Northern, Duluth, 6s 4d; futures steady; July, 6s 1¼d; September, 6s 3¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s ¼d; do old, 3s 6¼d; futures quiet; July, 3s 5¾d; September, 3s 6⅜d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 7s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 11d. Beef—Steady; extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 47s. Bacon—Dull; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 32s; short rib, 18@20 lbs, 29s; long clear middles, light, 30@33 lbs, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35@40 lbs, 29s; short clear backs, 16@18 lbs, 28s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, easy, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12@14 lbs, dull, 25s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 9d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 42s 6d; American finest colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 22s 6d; Australian, in London, firm, 25s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, June-August, steady, 15s 3d. Turpentine spirits—Firm, 35s. Resin—Common, steady, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed oil—21s 6d.

### Three Drown While Gunning.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., June 18.—Three well-known men of Cottage City, Augustus W. Leighton, Joseph Bernado, and David Evans, are supposed to have been drowned in Edgartown Bay yesterday afternoon while on a gunning trip. This morning the revenue cutter Manning found their boat adrift in a water-logged condition.

# WHITE ON THE SCHOOLS.

## STEWART AVENUE UNIVERSALIST PASTOR PLEADS FOR PATIENCE.

### Urges Cordial Support by Teachers and Yielding by Head Officials as Tending to Harmony — Stands Against Politics and University Annexes and for "Expert Authority" and High Grade Men and Women as Instructors on Equal Footing—The Sermon.

"The Public School Situation" was discussed yesterday by the Rev. Dr. R. A. White at the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church in the course of his morning sermon on "Invisible Forces." His main premise was "the public wants the system that is best for the children," and the gist of his argument and admonition was in his closing sentence: "Until it is clearly proved that the best interests of our schools are being threatened, let there be a little more cordial support on the part of teachers, a little more yielding on the part of head officials, a little patience. Give the present experiment a fair chance."

Dr. White in opening paid a tribute to the worth of the teachers in the main, of the superintendent, and of the members of the Board of Education, and then said:

"Yet with all this there is, temporarily at least, great unrest in the schools. Teachers are filled with a vague alarm, the public is unenlightened, except by vague rumors and generalities, the superintendent is struggling with great odds and no end of serious discouragements, and the School board seems to act at cross purposes and does not seem to have a clear-cut educational policy on which all the members can unite and act.

### Lack of Harmony.

"It is useless to attempt to conceal that the most discouraging element in the situation is the manifest lack of harmony between teachers and superintendent. Where there should be and must be, for the sake of efficient work in the schools, harmony and mutual helpfulness, there is a condition that borders on antagonism. This unrest and antagonism penetrate to the schoolrooms and render good work for the children impossible. How far there are just causes for this state of things the public is unenlightened. Everything, rightly or wrongly, is being laid at the doors of the superintendent and to the much dreaded 'expert authority.'

"Personally, I have taken much pains to hear both sides of the question, and I am convinced that a great part of the stories and alleged facts that are creating so much confusion among the teachers have in some instances a basis in a slender and unimportant fact, and in many instances the reverse of what is claimed is true. That the superintendent has made some mistakes, has at times perhaps been lacking in tact in dealing with teachers, is probably true. Nothing less than omnipotence itself could lay hands upon our complicated school system and not make mistakes.

### Schemes of Politicians.

"Furthermore, there is a suspicion abroad that below and behind this agitation is the hand of a few cunning politicians, who, not finding in Dr. Andrews the pliable tool they desire, now propose to make public sentiment again him and so disturb the teachers that his position will become unbearable. Dr. Andrews has shown himself a fearless defender of the rights of the schools at this point. Are the teachers, all unwittingly, playing into the hands of those whose sole aim is to discredit Dr. Andrews and replace him by some one more to their tastes and more subservient to their political aims?

"In all this matter we strangely miss the paramount question: 'What is best for the schools? What is best for the children?' Teachers and superintendent have rights, but the supreme question is the rights of the children in our schools. The schools are not maintained to employ superintendents or teachers, but superintendents and teachers are employed to maintain the best possible school system. Let this question be agitated from the standpoint of the child a little more. The public wants the system that is best for the children.

### Needs of the Schools.

"Along this line are a few evident things: First, the schools must be kept out of politics. They are for the children, and not a dumping ground for the politician, whatever his politics may be. Second, our schools must stand on their own ground, and not become an annex of the universities or a place into which to graduate inexperienced university men. Probably we are over-exaggerating the situation at that point. On the other hand, there should be no antagonism between the public school and the university. One leads up to the other. Third, the best interests of the schools demand the 'expert authority.' Other cities have adopted this idea with success. Expert authority does not mean tyranny. It means one responsible educational head who can be personally held responsible for successes or failures. What every strong principal expects to be in each school the superintendent should be in all the schools. Fourth, our schools demand both the woman and man element on its teaching force. Qualifications, not sex, must be the criterion. Equal pay also for equal work. At present probably the proportion of women in the schools is unduly large. But there should be no discrimination against women because they are women. Fifth, we must have the best and most practically educated men and women in our schools to keep pace with the growing educational methods and demands.

"So far as I know, Dr. Andrews stands for all these requisites. So far as I know, the large majority of teachers stand for these things also.

"I ask that in common fairness these great needs be emphasized instead of rumors. That these important necessities of the schools be enlarged upon instead of failures in trivial matters of tact or unimportant mistakes. If the management of our schools fails at these great points, then it is time to agitate. Then it is time to fight."

# TRIBUTE TO YALE AND DWIGHT.

### Bishop Fallows on the History of Our Country from a Religious Point of View.

Bishop Fallows found place in his sermon yesterday at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church for a tribute to "Old Yale" and the elder Timothy Dwight in connection with his view of a divine purpose finding fulfillment in the growth of the United States as a world power. His text was in Isaiah: "Lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes." He said in opening:

"He who reads the history of our country from the religious point of view sees the divine fulfillment of an injunction as sacred and imperative to the American nation as was this to the Hebrew people."

After reviewing many prophecies of the ultimate greatness of America, he said:

"In 1777, while Chaplain in the continental army, the young, scholarly Timothy Dwight, afterwards Yale's eminent President, wrote the stirring prophetic poem, 'Columbia.' In the dark days that tried men's souls he proclaimed that our fleets would display our power to all nations, that each shore would contribute to our glory, that the world would be our realm, through our enlarging empire, and that our unfurled ensigns of union would brush the tumult of war and give peace to mankind. And if that Timothy Dwight were living today, he would see the remarkable fulfillment of many of his glowing words, and would not be ashamed of the part grand old Yale has played and is playing in making his prophecy true."

# LIKENS HOBOS AND TRUSTS.

### J. H. O. Smith Applies an Inclusive Definition of "the Dangerous Classes."

"He is a dangerous man who uses his power for himself against the community, whether the power be rolled into a dynamite bomb or incorporated into a huge combine to crush all competitors," was the inclusive definition which the Rev. J. H. O. Smith employed in his prelude on "The Dangerous Classes" last evening at Union Christian Church.

"By dangerous classes we usually mean the masses who gather round the saloon and kindred haunts of vice in the submerged sections of our city," he said, "but we must include the violator of God's law in the higher walks of life. If undisguised brutality has slain its thousands masked and fascinating brutality has slain its ten of thousands.

"In the world of business the merciless use of power by working men is no more venal than the soulless manipulations of the markets by the combine in the interest of dividends. What ethics can justify the sugar trust in compelling half the sugar refiners to close and condemn Cleveland strikers for using force to stop the cars?

"Merciless greed will sooner or later face merciless labor and both are a menace to the community. When the head of a great trust can shamelessly say, 'Get all you can out of the public,' he uses the language of the professional dead beat and is more dangerous than the hobo, because 100,000 people are practically at his mercy. Boss Croker is the product of the rich and powerful who lavishly use money to influence municipal and State legislation."

# WORLD'S NEED OF LARGE AIMS.

### Jenkin Lloyd Jones at All Souls' Church on "Our Spiritual Commonwealth."

"Our Spiritual Commonwealth" was the topic of Jenkin Lloyd Jones' last sermon of the season yesterday at All Souls' Church. He spoke of marriage bells and girl and boy graduates, and continued:

"It is not much of a task for a young man and a young woman in these days, equipped with health and intelligence, to build for themselves in due time a house of goodly proportions. It is not a difficult thing for a young man gifted with ability and armed with culture to become wealthy if he is willing to be mean enough, but it is a divine achievement to build a home and a rare acquirement to become a millionaire of the spirit.

"How are we to increase the commonwealth of the world? The question in the economic world today is how to increase the material commonwealth of the world. Private wealths will take care of themselves if we can but adequately husband the resources of the commonwealth. How to increase our spiritual commonwealth—that is, to enlarge our common consciousness and to better appreciate our common life and common destiny—this is the fine task of religion today. The thinking of the hour is intensely spiritual in this direction.

"Friends, I believe that here is where we must begin and herein lies the danger of neglect in these days. We must begin with soul. We must enlarge spirit, enrich our hearts before we can even ameliorate our hunger or adjust our finances. Let us pray with and for, rather than abuse our wealthy men; teach them to love and then they will be willing to play fair; educate them to forget themselves and their honorable earnings will be none the less, but the more justified by the uses they put them to.

"So let the soul woo in the neighborhood of soulful things and study in the presence of high ideals. Let marriage cease and our colleges be closed unless they can match passion with high purpose and intelligence with conscience.

"This month of June will throw a percentage of learned rascals, trained fools, lazy graduates on the world to add to the cares and perplexities of life. Glory to the teacher, blessings to the country, and hail to the young graduate, whenever training is wedded to ideality and power of mind is committed to purity; the boy or girl who bears a diploma is not ashamed to confess himself or herself in dead earnest, not ashamed to ally themselves for weal or for woe with those forces that seek the betterment of the world; not ashamed to be serious, not ashamed to seek religion, and, heaven helping them, to be religious."

# ON "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

### W. E. Danforth Says Markham Should Be Thanked for Rescuing Poetry from Dilletantism.

Preaching on Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe," the Rev. W. E. Danforth said last night at Washington Park Congregational Church:

"If we owe this poet no other debt we ought to thank him for rescuing poetry on our shores from dilletantism, from the tourneys of dress parade, from the tinsel accouterments of society on pleasure bent. He has forged from poetry men's weapons for the world's battles, to dislodge the hosts of intrenched greed and inhumanity.

"If intelligence and means are the heritage of the twentieth century only that the few may have the more and in the name of freedom of opportunity forge shackles under the nomenclature of trusts upon the feet of the millions, making freedom of opportunity to the many mean only the opportunity to become an industrial slave or a starveling in a barren country where there is no place for a free man at all, then we have arrived at a tyranny of money more fatal than any former tyranny of Kings. The problem of the man with the hoe lies near to the average man.

"Christ said that the pathway toward restoration to the likeness of God among men led to the kingdom of God, where the law was love, the relationship brotherhood, and the liberty the freedom of opportunity to use one's talent so that it should increase. Unbridled and rampant competition, misanthropy masquerading under the malicious sophistry that wrong must be tolerated because God and man are not capable of a partnership for making the weak strong, have had their day. Humanity's sorrows imply common responsibility for betterment."

# TRUSTS, RUM, AND CYCLONES.

### Dr. J. P. Thoms Compares Their Ravages and Declares the Duty of Protection Against All.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Thoms preached on "Cyclones" yesterday at Pilgrim Temple Baptist Church. Referring to the suffering and sorrow spread by the recent storms in the Northwest, he continued:

"More quiet, yet powerful and ruinous, is the trust cyclone, that is blotting out our industries, crushing small dealers, grinding wage-earners, robbing the poor, striking sorrow into homes, and driving to ignorance and wretchedness the children of honest toilers.

"Black and fearful is the rum cyclone, brewed by vast capital, transported on all lines, manipulating legislators, Aldermen, and police, corrupting officials, and bringing ruin, misery, suffering, and woes upon the most wealthy and cultured people on earth.

"Back of forces and laws is our heavenly Father, yet it is our duty to secure protection from cyclones. Let the dwellers in the West dig their cave cellars and toilers combine against trusts, and honest citizens arise against the rum curse."

# CELEBRATES "OLD FOLKS' DAY."

### Congregation of Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal, Oak Park, Holds a Service for the Aged.

"Old Folks' day" was celebrated yesterday at the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Oak Park, and the pastor, the Rev. J. Clayton Youker, devoted his sermon to the aged.

"I hope to see the time," he said, "when 'Old Folks' day' will be as generally celebrated throughout the churches as 'Children's day' is at the present time. It is appropriate that the old people should be honored on the Sunday following the children's observances."

Mr. Youker's text was, "The hoary head is a crown of glory when it is found in the way of righteousness."

# LIFE-SAVING DOG IS POPULAR.

### Georgie Schuler's Fall from a Window at 447 Sedgwick Street Broken by Rover.

Rover, the big, black dog belonging to F. E. Roddoz, is being made much of by the people on the North Side in the vicinity of his home. Since he saved the life of Georgie Schuler, a little boy living at 447 Sedgwick street, Rover has become the pet of the children for blocks around. The story of how Georgie leaned out of a four-story window in his home, lost his balance, and fell right on top of Rover, who was taking a nap by the house, is told over and over again. Mr. and Mrs. Schuler saw their boy fall. Rushing to the window expecting to find him dead, their fear was turned to joy as the big black dog ran yelping down the street and Georgie walked back into the house.

# TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

## STEADY CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN THE DRUG BUSINESS.

### Upward Tendency in Many of the Articles in the List, While Some Few Are Showing an Easier Tone Owing to Natural Causes—Complete Recovery in Quinine from Slump Caused by Some Heavy Holders Throwing Their Property Overboard.

The general drug list is steady, with values well sustained. A large quantity of quinine was thrown on the market a few days ago, reducing prices from 36c to 32c for 100-oz cans. It was all readily absorbed, however, and prices now remain regular. The drug is now selling in 100-oz cans at 34c for foreign and 30c for domestic; in 5-oz cans at 38c for foreign and 40c for domestic; P. & W. at 43c and P. & W. 10-oz bottles at 48c. This is the season for marketing opium, and large quantities are coming in at Smyrna, although continued wet weather has materially reduced the size of the crop. Opium is selling at $3.00 per lb in a small way, and $4.00 for powdered. Cyanide of potash and all allied compounds have advanced about 10 per cent on an increased demand for silver-plating purposes and a general use in the arts. Citric acid is also higher, now selling from 45c to 48c, according to quantity. Cuttlefish bone has advanced about 50 per cent during the last thirty days, but it is generally claimed the former quotation was abnormally low. Reports from Trieste are favorable, and stocks have been materially reduced. The market is now 15c per strap to 22c in a small way. Naphthalene balls are about 50 per cent higher on an active demand and the inability of manufacturers to fill contracts promptly.

A favorable catch is having a bearish effect on codliver oil. Prices are lower and easy, at 95c in barrel lots or $1.10 as wanted.

### Organ Concert at Evanston Tonight.

The sixth and last free organ concert given by the citizens of Evanston will take place tonight at the First Presbyterian Church. Harrison Wild will be the soloist, and will be assisted by Conrad Kimball, baritone; Miss Isabel Carghill, reader; Miss Eaolia Carpenter, pianist; and Miss Tina Mae Haines, organist.

### Old Rebel Prison Sold.

Port Clinton, O., June 18.—Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, which was famous as a prison for rebel soldiers during the civil war, has just been sold at auction for $45,000. The island lies in Sandusky Bay, a few miles from the city of that name.

# City Loan—$5,600,000.

## FREE OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Philadelphia, June 9, 1899.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of five million six hundred thousand ($5,600,000) dollars of the $11,200,000 serial loan of the City of Philadelphia, authorized by ordinance of City Councils, approved June 17, 1898, will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor, Room No. 202, City Hall, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, June 26, 1899.

In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance the principal of the loan offered as above will be divided into ten series of five hundred and sixty thousand ($560,000) dollars each, alphabetically arranged from "A" to "J," inclusive, and each series shall be paid annually on the 31st day of December at the office of the Fiscal Agent of the City of Philadelphia, beginning with Series "A," which shall be paid on the 31st day of December, 1908, and continuing in alphabetical order, until the whole loan is paid.

Interest on said loan shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) percentum per annum, and shall be payable half yearly on the first day of the months of January and July, at the office of the city's Fiscal Agent.

The certificates of loan shall be issued in sums of one hundred ($100) dollars or multiples thereof as lenders may require and shall be made "payable in lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes."

For the information of bidders, it is announced that the money so borrowed will, under the terms of the ordinance, be applied, inter alia, to the completion of the Boys' High School and the erection of new school buildings; the abolition of grade crossings on the line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad; the extension, improvement, and filtration of the water supply; the repaving of streets, tramway streets, and intersections and underground work; the building of bridges; the improvement of public squares and parks; the purchase of ground for and the building of fire and police stations, and for electrical and underground construction; repairs to paved streets, curved curbing, resurfacing asphalt streets and repairs to sidewalks (city property), and repairs to ditches and sluices, repairing with improved pavement small streets forty feet or less in width, and underground work incident thereto, and for equipment and building of Philadelphia Museum.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for five per centum of the amount of loan for which bid is made. Checks accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders within forty-eight (48) hours after the opening of the bids. Deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposits from the time of opening bids to the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.

Settlement in full for the loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on Saturday, July 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of blanks, which may be obtained, upon application, at the office of the Mayor.

The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any and all proposals, or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids are received, as he may deem best for the interests of the City of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
Mayor.

Chicago Real Estate.
$100 and $500
5% GOLD BONDS
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164 DEARBORN STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1885.
ADOLPH J. LICHTSTERN & CO.
Bank Floor, The Rookery. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Margin, 3 to 5 Per Cent.
We buy and sell all listed securities. When LIMITED as to price we GUARANTEE that you will buy or sell in every case where LIMIT is reached. Opening and closing prices are also GUARANTEED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Money at Hand
TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, ALSO
BUILDING LOANS
From South Chicago to Lake Forest.
4% to 6% Rate Regulated by Character of Security.
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MORTGAGES FOR SALE

A. BERRYHILL & CO.,
58 TRADERS' BUILDING.
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
MARKET LETTER FREE.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

# TEA AFTER THE PRAYERS

### INNOVATION AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY SURPRISES STUDENTS.

**Following the Baccalaureate Exercises President Harper Invites the Guests to Partake of the Oriental Beverage—Addresses the Seniors on the Responsibilities of College-Bred Men—Program for This Week Announced.**

Tea after the baccalaureate prayers is a novel custom which the University of Chicago adopted yesterday afternoon. Cobb Hall chapel was cleared of seats for the occasion, and when the devotional procession filed back from the vesper service President Harper and the faculty received the congregation at the tea tables. The university marshals and women of the senior class assisted in serving the refreshments. The reception lasted from 5 until 6 o'clock.

It was not generally known a baccalaureate tea was to be given, so the clink of china in the chapel created astonishment among the students on the quadrangle. Many opinions were expressed as to the effect of this latest of President Harper's ideas. The Western Association of Baptists some time ago repudiated the principles of the university on the grounds that they did not conform to the creed, but the action made no visible difference in Dr. Harper's independent stand. It was, however, the openly expressed opinion of professors and students that further movements along the road of liberality might result in a permanent rupture with the church.

That the university is aware of its position is shown by its attempt to confine all student forms of amusement to the strictest lines of propriety. About a year ago the order went forth from the faculty halls that dancing could not be permitted to last longer than 1 a. m. It was also announced that the students might feel extremely lucky to be allowed to have any dances at all, inasmuch as the church at large had admonished the university concerning it.

"This university," said one of the students yesterday, "has been charged with being a college for the faculty and not for the students. It looked like it this afternoon when the faculty adopted a form of frivolity which, indulged in after prayers on Sunday, seems to me more of a heinous offense than dancing after midnight."

### Address of President Harper.

President Harper delivered the baccalaureate address in Kent Theater at 4 o'clock. The entire senior class was present and the hall was packed to the doors. He spoke of the successive lives a man leads from the cradle up to the college; of the family life, of the friendships beyond the family, of the college environment, and of the greater world and its responsibilities for the university man.

"The college is a miniature of the greater world," he said. "There in epitome are the struggles, the joys, the sorrows of the world to be encountered after the parchment is yours. Consequently, the college-bred man learns to test his strength, to conquer before the real hardships of life are upon him.

"The university man when he reaches the great world has already lived one life. He has had experience; he is not old with years of life but with years of thought. He is, therefore, fitted to advise and assist those who have been less fortunate. At the same time I recognize that there are many men who never saw a university yet who have found the same discipline. They, however, are the exception. There are also many college men who do not come to the responsibilities of life with the experience which their university career was intended to give them. These cases, I hope, are the exception also.

"To use another analogy, the college man is an elder brother in the great family. But he has a responsibility that weighs heavily upon him. With the increase of knowledge comes the increased capacity to feel pain and sorrow. If you don't realize this, read the life of the late President of the Pennsylvania railroad. And then I want to ask you why certain men are given the opportunities of great wealth or of great knowledge. It is because they are expected to use it for the advantage of others. If they do not, sorrow follows them. Many are faithless to this trust, but that is only in accordance with the great plan of things; in order that man may be good there must be the opportunity to sin. The college man must realize this duty. He is a curse to humanity if he does not use his gifts for the benefit of others.

"Keep in mind that your equals may not always be college men; you must recognize them and join hands with them. They are of the college fellowship though not of the college. Above all, do not be chary about doing the lower service. Those who serve us deserve our service, and there is no sin so black as the sin of ingratitude."

### Program for Senior Week.

This is senior week. It will be taken up with the exercises of class day and other ceremonies. The officers of the class are:

President—Charles Lindsey Burroughs.
Vice President—Miss Anne Bowland Reed.
Secretary—Charles Vernor Drew.
Treasurer—Ralph C. Hamill.

Following is the program of the week:

June 19, Monday—8 to 11 p. m., reception to the graduating students, the President's house.
June 20, Tuesday—Senior class day exercises, the graduate quadrangle.
8:30—Flag raising on the campus.
3:00—Class song—Marjorie Benton Cook.
History—William France Anderson.
Oration—C. F. Yoder.
Poem—Arthur Sears Henning.
Presentation class gift—Annie Bowland Reed.
Passing of gown and bench—Charles Lindsey Burroughs.
7:30—Farewell song and promenade on the women's quadrangle.
June 21-23, Wednesday-Friday—Quarterly examinations of the spring quarter.

### Instructors for the Summer.

Among the professors from other colleges who have been secured by the university to offer courses during the summer quarter are: George Adam Smith of Glasgow, Scotland, who will deliver a course of lectures entitled, "The Hebrew Religion as Compared with Other Semitic Religions"; Noah K. Davis, University of Virginia, professor of logic; Miss Jane Addams of Hull House; Mrs. Florence Kelly; Karl Hochdorfer, Wittenberg College; A. S. Hathaway, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.; G. E. Dawson, Bible Normal College, Springfield, Mass. President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College will deliver a course of six lectures on subjects of literature and fine arts.

# DR. GUNSAULUS TO GRADUATES.

**Preaches Armour Institute Baccalaureate Sermon—David Beaton's Address.**

The senior class of Armour Institute of Technology and its friends joined the congregation of Central Church yesterday morning in Central Music Hall to listen to the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The academy reception, it was announced, will be held at 3 p. m. today, and the college reception at 8 p. m. Dr. Gunsaulus said in part:

"The man who enters life having, as a student of applied science, mastered the scientific method, knows that to live at all is to be doing a great work. To be a living part of things, as the infinite process moves on, is to be the inheritor of the entire past of achievement and inspiration. The moment a man puts into his thinking the conception that he is both the heir and guardian of all the interests which come from the past, that moment he has perspective, as well as retrospective, in his life.

"Whether he accomplishes anything or not of visible importance, he sees that the first impulse guiding him to success is the noble purpose to live worthily, at all events. He must be, first of all, a noble man. He is doing a great work, and therefore he cannot come down in his ideals as a citizen of his nation. Patriotism is more than weaving flags or following armies.

"Behind the American must be the man, out of whose God-like depths and heights the American shall be drawn. Man cannot come down into some of the definitions of Americanism current in our time without ceasing to do his great work in the world. It is false to suppose that cannon and soldiers, even politicians and business-men, can deal fundamentally with the American problem. Only the man of applied science can meet the privilege and possibility of the next twenty years.

"To be a good realist you must be an idealist. Ancient ideals are ours to preserve. They inhere in the ruined walls about our political, social, and ecclesiastical Jerusalem. Ideas are in these walls, and to rebuild them means to use the grandest leadership. It is a great work to get the people into a mind to work. Your scholarship and skill must not be far away from the masses. By doing all your work in the presence and possibility of the human soul your task will keep its greatness. It will help you to make human society a fortified city."

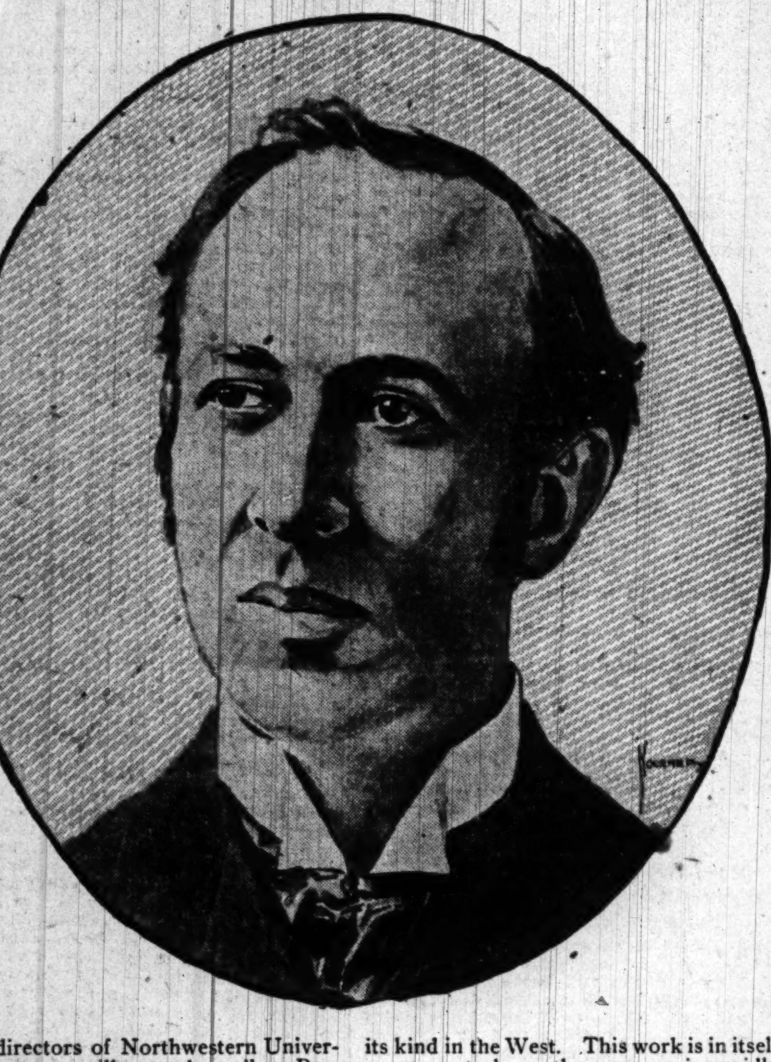
The Rev. David Beaton at the Lincoln Park Congregational Church preached by invitation to a congregation composed largely of university and public school graduates residing on the North Side. His subject was "The Relation of Christianity to Education." He said:

"Religion has a relation to education. Graduates of universities and schools can never repay the nation for the education they have received. Their learning is not due to their individual efforts, but the labor of generations for centuries to place wisdom at their command, and the graduate of an American institution owes to his country a debt he never can discharge. Dewey realized this when he told an admiring Spanish officer that he was but the product of the American system, and there are many others in our country just as capable as he. Young people should be imbued with the idea that they owe this debt to the nation, and they ought to think less of how to use their education to make money and more of how they may use it for the benefit of the government and of humanity."

Sixteen students were graduated from the Jewish Training School. The commencement exercises embraced numbers in which the children from each of the classes took part. The valedictorian was Henry Seideman. Diplomas were presented by Dr. H. H. Belfield and Colonel Francis W. Parker, who also delivered addresses.

# PROFESSOR ULYSSES SHERMAN GRANT, PH. D.

**Directors of Northwestern University tomorrow will offer him the William Deering professorship of geology.**



The directors of Northwestern University tomorrow will extend a call to Professor U. S. Grant of the University of Minnesota to occupy the chair of geology at the Evanston institution. This is one of the most important positions at Northwestern University, and three years ago was endowed heavily by William Deering. It is called the William Deering chair.

Professor Grant will be the successor of the late Professor Oliver Marcy, who ranked as one of the leading geologists of the country. He will teach dynamical and structural geology, paleontology, base levels, and tertiary and pleistocene life. Besides his work as an instructor, Professor Grant will be curator of the Northwestern University Museum, whose geological department is one of the best of its kind in the West. This work is in itself no mean task, as the museum is rapidly outgrowing its allotted space. The collection and arrangement of the museum was the work of Professor Marcy during his long stay at Northwestern, but his death last February left much to be completed, and this will fall to his successor.

Professor Ulysses Sherman Grant is one of the youngest men ever called to Northwestern University to assume the responsibilities of a full professorship. He is 36 years of age, and a son of General Lewis A. Grant, formerly Assistant Secretary of War. He was graduated at the University of Minnesota in the class of '88 as a Bachelor of Science, and later studied at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

# NEW RAILWAY LINE TO HARVEY.

**Chicago Terminal and Transfer Road Expected to Be in Operation by July 1.**

The extension of the Chicago Terminal and Transfer railway from Harvey to Chicago Heights is nearly completed and probably will be opened for suburban traffic by July 1. A 10-cent rate to Harvey is expected. The present fare on the Grand Trunk line, which parallels that of the Terminal for almost the entire distance from Harvey into the city, and on the Illinois Central from Harvey to Chicago, is 22 cents. A substantial reduction of freight rates is looked for also.

# LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

### Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Neosho, Majestic, John Duncan.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Langdon. Down—Gov. Smith, Frost.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Corona, Amboy, Veronica. Lake Erie ports. Arrived—Coralia.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Mercur, Cuba, Davidson, Baltic. Cleared—Coal—H. E. Packer, Britannic, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Manola, Maia, Harold, Marion, Schlesinger, Hadley, State of Ohio. Cleared—Shenandoah, Buffalo; Ionia, Escanaba.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Corona, 1:40 a. m.; Kaliyuga and consort, 4:40; Lycoming, 4:50; Roman, 5; Coralia, 7:40; Pueblo, 8:30; Stafford and consort, 9; Newaygo and consort, 9:50; Samoa, 11; Garden City and consort, 12; Monteagle, 2:50 p. m.; Drake, 4; Egan, 7. Down—Conestoga, 8:30 last night; Nicholas, Parnell, 9; Armour, 9:10; Charles Eddy, 9:30; [illegible] Lewiston, 4:30; Starke, 5; Vanderbilt, 5:30; Omaha, 6:40; Auburn, 8:20; Carpenter and consort, 9; Aztec and consort, 9:10; Parks Foster, 12:10 p. m.; James, 2:40; Nyanza, 4:50; St. Paul, 5:50. Wind northwest, light, thick fog.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—J. E. Mills, 9:40 last night; Progress, 11:21; Merida, 12:10 a. m.; Inter Ocean, 12:30; Denver, 1; Rees, 4:30; Spencer, Pennington, Senator, 5:10; Oglebay, Gilbert, 5:30; Cadillac, 6; Corsica, 6:20; Hackett, McGregor, Cherokee, Chippewa, 7; Rockefeller and whalebacks, 8; Wetmore and consort, 9; America, 10; Schuylkill, 11:30; Wallace, 11:50; Colgate, 12:20 p. m.; Scranton, 2; Lockwood, 3; Fairbairn, Roebling, 4:40; Pope, 5; Black Rock, Pasadena, 5:30; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 6; Boston, 6:10; Williams, Ewen, 8. Down—Lyon, 9 last night; Iron Age, 9:20; Cumberland, 9:40; Flint, 10:10; Viking, Vinland, Keith, Wallula, 11; Sparta, 3:40 a. m.; Maricopa, Maida, W. Moore, 4; Nimick, Antrim, 5; Elphicke, 5:40; Linden, 8:10; Montana, 8:40; Presque Isle, 9; Waldo, Kearsarge, 9:20; Lagonda, 9:30; Craig, 9:30; Sauber, 10:10; Hoyt and whalebacks, 10:30; Peck, 10:40; Saveland [arrived]; Forest City, 11:10; McWilliams, Seneca, 12:30 p. m.; Yale, 1; Siemens, Thomas, Iron Duke, 1:40; Hope, 3:20; Iron Age [cleared], 4:30; Wyoming [large], 5; Oliver, 6:40; J. B. Ketcham, 7; Ira Owen, 7:20.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Castalia, Trevor and whalebacks, 11 last night; Specular, Magnetic, Ranney, oil barge, 1 a. m.; Pennsylvania, 1:30; Massachusetts, Rosemount, Melrose, Selkirk, 2; Adams, Niagara, 3:30; Pontiac, 6:30; Ford, Neilson, Corliss, Maritana, Manda, 7; Fedora, 7:30; North Star, 8; Sevona, 8:10; Turner, Pendall, Buckhout, Hoag, Bielman, 9; Linn, Torrent, Jackson, Ketcham, Crescent City, 9:30; Neshoto, Pratt, Athens, 11; Chisholm, 11:30; Manitoba, Hiawatha, Leuty, Bottsford, Shawnee, Smith, 2 p. m.; Sawyer, Tuxbury, Redfern, 3; Buttironi, 5:30; Schoolcraft, Nester, Rourke, Keweenaw, 7:40; Mather and whalebacks, 8. Northwest, Vulcan, Pahlow, Delta, Amazonas, Armenia, Wade, 9. Down—Carnegie, 10 last night; Rose, Buckeye State, Boscobel, Marine City, midnight; Joliet, 1:30 a. m.; Curry, Marina, 3; Griffin, Mills, Crosthwaite, Exile, Emily, Wall, Rosedale, 5; Emory Owen, Michigan, Arthur Orr, 6:30; Andaste, 7; Aurania, 10; George King, Teutonia, Gawn, 11:30; Majestic, 2:30; Choctaw, Maruba, 3; Continental, Holland, 4:20; Gilchrist, 8:30.

### Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—W. J. Carter, Ludington; M. Marshall, H. C. Wente, Manistee; M. Stanson, Grand Haven; Olga, Marinette; E. E. Thompson, Torch Lake; Colin Campbell, Albany Island; Isabella Boyce, M. F. Butters, Menominee; W. P. Ketcham, Superior; Arcadia, Arcadia. Merchandise—[illegible], Buffalo; Clarion, Erie. Coal—Gogebic, City of London, Erie; Mecosta, Biwabik, Buffalo. Light—Fred Pabst, Milwaukee. Ore—P. J. Ralph, Ashland.

Cleared—Grain—Grecian, Depot Harbor. Light—George Burnham, Marinette; J. W. Stephenson, Marinette; W. Wing, R. Kanters, Cheboygan; A. H. Green, South Haven; M. Marshall, East Jordan; Felicitous, Escanaba.

# CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

### BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY THE REV. S. M. CROTHERS.

**Seniors in Cap and Gown Gather at the Old Pump and March to Appleton Chapel, Led by President Donald—Address Based on the Requirements and Duties of Educated Men in the Practical Work of Life—Sad Lot of the "Intellectual Proletariat."**

Cambridge, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—Harvard class day week was opened in Cambridge today at 4 p. m. in Appleton Chapel with the oldest and most solemn of ceremonies, the baccalaureate sermon. The Rev. S. M. Crothers of Cambridge delivered the sermon to the 400 seniors who in caps and gowns occupied the body of the house.

The seniors met at the old pump near Hollis Hall, and from there in twos, headed by President Donald and the class day officers, whose red braided gowns distinguished them from the other seniors, marched slowly to the chapel.

The sermon was an impressive one, impressively delivered to a large and interested audience. Before and after the sermon there was excellent singing by the boy choir, and the baccalaureate hymn, written by Herman Campbell of the senior class, who comes from Cambridge, was also sung.

The Rev. Mr. Crothers preached from the text:

> A man shall be a hiding-place from the wind and a covert from the tempest, as rivers of water in a dry place and as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

Mr. Crothers said in part:

As you reach the end of your college course, the question comes what does it all amount to? The question has, indeed, come to you many times before, but it did not demand an immediate answer. The university is a little world of itself, and has its own standards, by which your attainments have been measured, but now you are to be measured by another standard, the standard of the working, every-day world—what are you worth?

### Standard of the World.

It is as if the especial coins which you have used do not pass current. What is the rate of exchange? How much is your capital to shrink?

At such a time a young man asks himself: "How far have I been fitted for the work which I must do or it may be that I have been unfitted? Let us frankly admit that it is possible that a man may be unfitted by his education for the place which otherwise might have been open for him. Mrs. Browning describes one "who had been unmade from a common man and not made over into an uncommon man."

The world has a great many places for the common man, and the uncommon man can readily make a place for himself, but, alas for the man who has been unmade and not been made over, alas for the man whose tastes have been refined, while his will has not been strengthened, who has learned to criticise others, but has not learned to create anything for himself.

Every institution has its failures. The church aiding to produce a manly piety often falls short and the result is a weak pietism. So the university has its failures; aiming at a sound and generous education, it is often disappointed in those who have the form of culture without the power of it. The type of the dilettante is well defined; for such men the working world has not place. They come out of college only to swell the ranks of what a distinguished Boston clergyman has recently termed "the intellectual proletariat." They are part of the mighty army of the unfit, who believe that the world owes them a living, and who are unwilling to do any of the work that the world needs and is willing to pay for.

### Requirements Are Simple.

What are the qualities that the working world steadily demands? What are its requirements? They are simple, even commonplace. They are the qualities that inhere in the conception of manliness. There is a certain work which must be done and you must find a man to do it. You choose land with a most fertile soil; you buy the best agricultural implements, but the farm is a failure without the right kind of a farmer. All the capital in a railroad goes to ruin if you cannot find men of fidelity and skill to carry on the work. We go further and say that not only is it necessary to have human power, but that the kind of power necessary to any worthy achievement is moral power; this is, after all, the power that guides, that rules.

The world can get along with few preëminently clever men, but it cannot get along without a great many good men. The rarer qualities, even when they arise to the heights of genius, are not serviceable unless they rest on a foundation of commonplace, everyday virtue. Conscience must always rule. It is like the great powers in Africa; there is a limited domain within which its rule is complete. Beyond that is a more or less vague sphere of influence, and still beyond is the dark continent of conduct that is left to itself.

### Function of Education.

It is the function of education to enlarge the sphere of influence of the human conscience. We have a right to demand of the educated man that he shall bring to the discussion of the larger and more complex questions of modern civilization a mind so disciplined as to bring order out of chaos.

# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

**President Adams Addresses Graduating Class on Irresistible Tendencies of Individualism.**

Madison, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin took place this afternoon at Armory Hall, where President Charles Kendall Adams delivered the baccalaureate address. The subject of his address was "Irresistible Tendencies." He spoke in part as follows:

In the affairs of men and nations there are great movements and tendencies that cannot be resisted without bringing great sorrow and misery. Most important of these irresistible tendencies is the one towards individuality. The growth in this direction has been slow but irresistible. The French revolution was an important step in this movement, and, although somewhat dimmed by the erratic career of Napoleon, its effect cannot be overestimated.

Today the rights of individual man are almost universally recognized. Even in Russia and the far East individualism is rapidly increasing and its ultimate supremacy is sure to come.

Invention is a natural result of this growth of individuality. Every man is working primarily for himself and secondarily for the society of which he is a part. Such being the case nothing can be more natural than for him to seek means to lighten his labor and increase its productivity.

Another result of this individualistic tendency has been an increase in the complexity of international relations. Nations have been expanding. Material civilization has invariably advanced in the trail of conquest. But for conquest South America would now be much like Africa.

As Lowell says: "Civilization rides on a gun carriage." The motives that lead to our greatest movements seldom are unmixed. Nations and peoples have an eye for their own interests. In nations, deplore it as we will, there is a law of the survival of the fittest. Every great nation has lived in a glass house and has no justification for hurling stones at its neighbor.

This irresistible tendency toward aggrandizement has flowed on into the century of invention and, taking advantage of all the great inventions and improvements of the age, has been constantly becoming more aggressive and more resourceful. Barbarism has nothing whatever to offset the advantages springing out of this movement. Deplore as we may many of its tendencies, yet the fact remains that it is forwarding civilization.

# PRESIDENT ANGELL'S ADDRESS.

**Tells Ann Arbor Graduates That Learning Is Not to Be Hoarded, but Shared.**

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—President Angell of the Michigan State University preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class today, impressing upon his hearers their duty to follow the example set by St. Paul and give to others the light they themselves had received. He spoke in part as follows:

In the college of the apostles, St. Paul was preëminently the scholar. Hence, naturally enough, in all ages, he has, by his profound teachings and by his heroic example, strongly appealed to scholars. Today his thought largely dominates the thinking of Christendom; his brave and unselfish life challenges the admiration of all men.

In one of the most striking passages in his greatest epistle, he utters a sentence which is so felicitous in expression, which so lays bare to our view the ruling motive of his life, and which so forcibly suggests a fitting thought for this hour, that I beg to call your attention to it. In the first chapter of the epistle to the Romans, he makes this announcement: "I am debtor both to Greeks and to barbarians, both to the wise and to the foolish."

The graduate is under obligation to increase the learning and the power which he has gained from his university training. Every increment of learning and discipline which one has received endows one with new capacity for yet further increments, and with the endowment comes the obligation to strive for such addition to one's intellectual resources. The divine declaration that to him who hath shall be given is a statement of the familiar fact that with every step of intellectual development it becomes easier to take the next step. But this divine constitution of the human mind itself lays every one of us under the obligation to use each increment of our power to gain greater power, to make more of ourselves, so that we may accomplish the largest work of which God has made us capable.

Let me specify one particular debt which every college-bred man owes to his neighbors. It is the debt which can only be discharged by sharing with them, so far as practicable, the learning which he has acquired. Learning is not given to any one of you to be hoarded. It is one of the few possessions, the retaining of which to yourself does not enrich you and the imparting of which does not impoverish you. In a thousand ways you can, if you will, disseminate the blessings of your education. You can and you should interest yourself in the public schools and stand against all opposition for a wise and generous support of them and for the constant improvement of them. If they have done nothing else, they are worth far more than they have cost by their influence in making homogeneous the children of so heterogeneous populations, and in making genuine American citizens of them all. You should, as scholars, be quick to encourage the supply of one of our greatest wants in the West by the establishment, through private or public gifts, of town libraries. You should not decline requests of your neighbors to give familiar lectures on topics which you are fitted to discuss. You should encourage promising youth about you, who, perhaps, underrate the value of a college course, and overrate the obstacles to obtaining it, to attempt to procure it.

# ADDRESS BY DR. BARROWS.

**President of Oberlin College Speaks to Graduating Class on the Omnipresence of the Deity.**

Oberlin, O., June 18.—[Special.]—President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class today. Dr. Barrows' subject was "The Practice of God's Presence." He said in part:

God is a mind having all possible perfections. And one of these is omnipresence. At the root of all worthy religious life is this truth, expressed in the Hebrew and Christian scriptures, and found in many other sacred books of the world, that God, the Infinite Spirit, is everywhere present in the wholeness and undivided perfection of his being.

The deepest thought of modern poetry is that of the divine immanence in nature; and the best modern theology recognizes it. Emerson said that "Nature is too thin a veil, God is all the while breaking through." No people ever felt this truth more profoundly than did the Jews, unless I make the exception of the Hindus. The people of India are the most religious in the world; that is, they connect more constantly the thought of the Infinite Spirit, or, at least, some act of religion with every duty and occupation of life. They think of the Christian nations as largely irreligious, because with us religion is confined, as it were, to one day of the week, or identified with only a few acts of life. The devout Hindu mind is absorbed in God, and he sympathizes with Jeremy Taylor's definition of religion as "the practice of the presence of God."

In addressing the graduating class President Barrows said: "The word spoken to you at this hour is one of reminder and one of prayer. God is with you and you are with God. These facts of the spiritual world you are not to forget, and you are not to belittle or becloud them. With all your learning here you have learned the joy of having God in the midst, the center and source of every truth which you here find in stone or star or the soul of man. God is the great geometer, the great poet, the chief teacher, the heavenly musician, the celestial artist, the one law giver."

# BACCALAUREATE AT BROWN.

**Dr. Lorimer of Boston Delivers the Annual Address in the Old First Baptist Church.**

Providence, R. I., June 18.—[Special.]—The ancient First Baptist Church was crowded this afternoon when the Rev. Dr. E. C. Lorimer of Boston delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Brown University. His subject was "The Scholar in Social Life."

In the course of his illustrations, and referring to the Philippine question, Dr. Lorimer mentioned the popular idea that national constitutions are the result of growth, and he hastened to controvert that idea in the most emphatic manner. In time of war constitutions may properly be suspended, but they cannot expand. He denounced in the strongest terms a constitution which could grow so fast as to rob a people of their liberties. Some day, he said, the American people will wake up and find that they have been robbed of their rights under the name of constitutional growth. Another sophistry is that the trust is the result of the natural laws of trade. These great combinations, whether wise, unwise, or otherwise, have grown out of the long-headedness of certain men who are hastening to get rich, and have not developed out of the natural laws of trade. As graduates enter the world they will hear much about and receive many appeals for charity. Yet what society needs more than charity is justice. Give us justice in the relations between man and man, and there will be almost no poverty.

# GO TO MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

**B. A. Barber and H. G. Ozanne, Graduates of Northwestern University, About to Start.**

Northwestern University is to be represented in the mission fields of India this year by two more graduates. B. A. Barber, who last year was college secretary for Illinois of the Young Men's Christian association, will start soon for Calcutta, where he will be assistant manager of the student Young Men's Christian association. H. G. Ozanne, class of '99, will follow Mr. Barber.

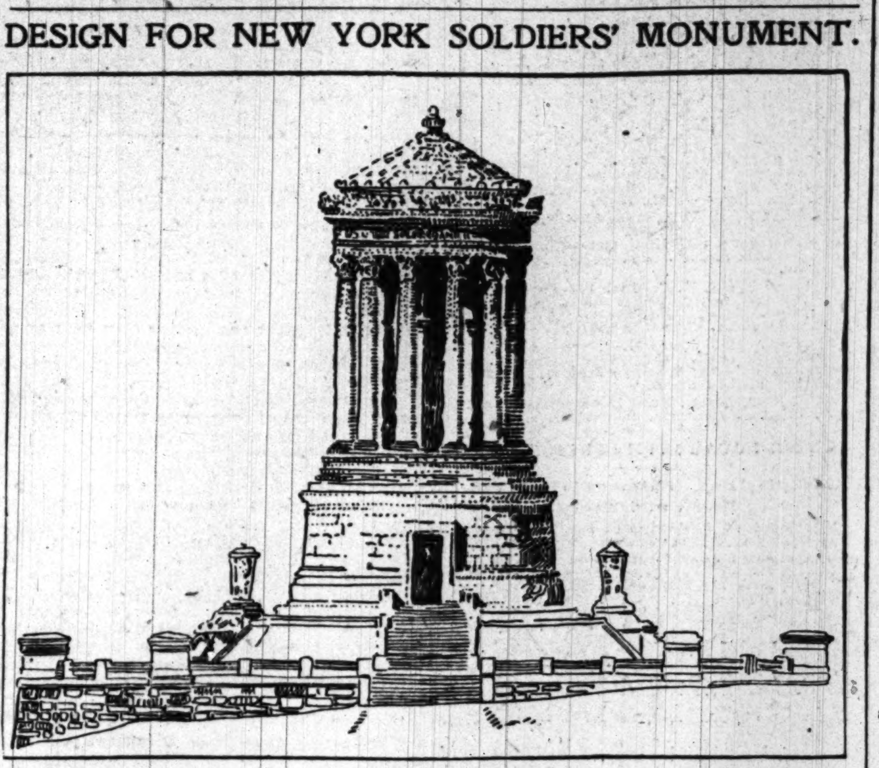
# AUTOMOBILES ARE FEW.

### MODERN HORSELESS VEHICLE IS NOT YET IN GENERAL USE.

**New York Leads the Country in the Number Employed, and Their Popularity Is Rapidly Increasing—In Philadelphia They Are Barred from the Parks—Boston Is Diffident in Regard to Them, and They Have Not Reached Minneapolis.**

From correspondents in the principal cities of the country THE TRIBUNE has received information concerning the use of automobiles. It is apparent from these dispatches that the use of the vehicle in this country is still in its infancy, and its introduction is being opposed by interests that are bound to suffer when it comes into general use.

# DESIGN FOR NEW YORK SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.



As finally accepted, the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial monument will be erected on Mount Tom, in Riverdale Park, at Eighty-third street, from a design by Charles W. and Arthur A. Stoughton and Peter E. Duboy. It will be of white marble, eighty feet in height and eighty feet above the level of the river. It will cost $250,000, to be raised by the use of municipal bonds. It will commemorate the part taken in the civil war by the troops which went to the front from this city.—New York Herald.

New York leads in the number of horseless carriages in use, there being 150 to 200 in that city. The showing in other places is trivial, but in nearly all the cities heard from there are projects afoot to form companies for public transportation by means of automobiles.

In Chicago automobile cabs will be put in general use within thirty days by the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation company, recently incorporated to conduct the business in this city, and already numerous automobiles are in use here. Many citizens own vehicles for private use and several business houses use self-propelling delivery wagons. One livery concern has an electric cab in service for hire and proposes to add several more in a short time.

### Popular in New York.

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—There are 150 to 200 automobile vehicles of various kinds of motive power in use in this city. The figure 200 would also probably include those owned by individuals and kept for their own use. Not long ago it was stated that one of the companies operating automobiles for hire had ordered 150 more. Many of the large retail stores use automobile delivery wagons. Though it cannot be said these vehicles are in general use here, there are still so many of them that they are met with in all parts of the city. The electric cabs appear to be popular, for at the public stands fewer of them, in proportion, are idle than the cabs drawn by horses.

### Cleveland Has a Dozen.

Cleveland, O., June 18.—[Special.]—There are owned in Cleveland today twelve automobiles. Of this number eight have been made here and have gasoline as a motive power. The other four are propelled by electricity. The public is comparatively unfamiliar with the horseless carriage, but the presence of a dozen here has brought the machine into such prominence that people are beginning to talk about it.

Alexander Winton, the inventor of the machine bearing his name, said this evening that he believed he would live to see the day when horseless carriages would replace street cars.

"The idea of the automobile is a growing one," he declared. "The public is beginning to appreciate the merit of the automobile as a means of short and long distance travel. It is quiet, rapid, easy to operate, and quick to repair for a trip. Its speed is also remarkable.

"I have just completed designs for an automobile which can be operated to advantage in place of street cars. It will carry twenty-five persons."

"Suppose," continued Mr. Winton, "that we had an automobile service during this street car strike. The public could easily be conveyed, regardless of mobs, because any course could be selected. The service would be so quick that it would immediately become popular."

Mr. Winton was asked about the status of his proposed 1,000-mile race with M. Charron, the Frenchman. He said he feared that Charron would back out. Mr. Winton said he was ready at any time, and trusted that Charron would not disappoint the American public. In case the race is run the course will probably be between New York and Chicago.

### St. Louis Is Conservative.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—St. Louis is as usual conservative in the matter of the introduction of new ideas. Automobiles are not often seen here. In fact there are probably not more than six private automobile conveyances in the city at the present time, and one for advertising purposes run occasionally by a dry goods house. One brewery company has a steam automobile used occasionally in delivering beer.

But it is reported that St. Louis will soon be well supplied with the machines. There are now three factories prepared to equip any and all conveyances with motors, gas or electric, and also construct the vehicles. It is also given out that these companies have now on hand 1,000 orders for automobiles and they are to be filled as rapidly as possible.

The condition of the city streets is not such as to encourage the introduction of the machines, but even with that, the probability is that before the end of the summer they will be common upon the highways.

### Haven't Reached Twin Cities.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—[Special.]—Automobiles have not yet reached this city, and so far as known none has been ordered either for use or sale. Interest in the invention is keen, however, among businessmen and citizens who can afford the luxury, and it will no doubt be taken up as soon as the automobile becomes a factor in commercial and private life.

There are no automobiles in St. Paul.

### Barred from Parks.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—There are less than fifty automobile carriages in use in this city and the public does not take to them as rapidly as the promoters of the company would like. A serious obstacle was encountered when the Fairmount Park commissioners issued an order forbidding them to run inside the park limits.

Mayor Ashbridge several weeks ago suggested to the city councils that some sort of ordinance should be passed regulating the use of automobiles on the streets and imposing a fair tax on each machine. A subcommittee of the council's Law committee has been investigating the horseless carriage and a few days ago spent almost an entire day riding around in them.

The majority of this committee is said to favor a tax similar to that imposed upon cabs, and think that the speed should not exceed six miles an hour. Some Councilmen claim that the automobile is the nearest approach to rapid transit the city has ever had. A few enterprising department stores are using the machines for suburban delivery, and it is claimed they are a great improvement over horses for this purpose.

Should the council pass favorably upon their general use and impose a light tax there is no doubt there will be a great demand for this style of carriage, more especially if the park commissioners rescind the order prohibiting their use on the park driveways, which the automobile company is working hard to bring about.

### Boston Is Diffident.

Boston, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—Boston people have been rather diffident concerning the much heralded advantage of the automobile, but as the days go by more and more of them are seen on the streets. They are not used at all yet in the heavy teaming business, but several of the big department stores are using them to express purchased articles round the city. There are two or three coupé automobiles about the city, and these attract great attention. They have been found to work well. Many families in the Back Bay and in the suburbs have introduced the new machines, but they have in no way begun to supplant the horse. So far the chief activity in this line is in the public prints, and Boston is likely to be way behind the times in adopting the automobile.

### Starting in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—The automobile business is just getting started in this city. Two of the largest merchants have put on delivery vehicles, and three private machines are now owned in the city. C. F. Smith, President of the Indiana Bicycle company, has started a branch concern to manufacture the automobiles and has an order for 100. A number of local capitalists have taken stock in the automobile trust, which contemplates putting on a system of general service vehicles in this city, but the most of these are understood to be ordered from the Studebakers at South Bend, where the only other automobile manufactory in the State is located.

### Scarce in Washington.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Automobiles have not yet become a commercial convenience in Washington in spite of the fact that miles upon miles of asphalted streets would seem to furnish an ideal field for their employment. A solitary machine, used for advertising purposes, has rolled about the streets occasionally, but no self-propellers have yet been publicly used.

A company has been formed to supplant the old-fashioned herdics on residence streets with automobiles, and the syndicate which now controls all but one of the street railroads proposes to use the machines as feeders, issuing transfers.

### Only Three in California.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18.—[Special.]—The use of the automobile has not progressed far in California as yet, but there is no doubt that once they are put into daily use the new vehicle will win popular favor. There are only three machines in the State so far as known, and these are all over in Oakland, where there are level streets and roads.

# MISS M'CALL IS UNCONSCIOUS.

**Young Woman Who Was Thrown from a Horse on Saturday in Comatose Condition.**

Miss Ople McCall, 2724 Indiana avenue, who was thrown from a horse on Saturday morning near the Stock-Yards and received a fracture of the skull, still lies unconscious in Mercy Hospital. Her mother, who has been at her side since she was taken to the hospital, was joined by the father, Mr. J. T. McCall, who reached the city yesterday morning from Aurelia, Ia., where he was when apprised of the accident.

MISS OPLE M'CALL.

Miss McCall is 19 years old and an only child. She came here with her parents two years ago from Sioux City. During a stay of two years in California she rode horseback a great deal, being fond of the recreation. Mr. McCall had just purchased the horse which she was riding, and the animal, being represented as gentle, had been ridden by her for an hour previous to the accident.

Miss McCall was born in Des Moines and graduated at Highland Park College there. Mr. McCall and his wife are originally from Winterset, Ia., but came to Chicago from Sioux City. Mr. McCall is a member of the live stock commission firm of Daniels-McCall-Wells company at the Union Stock-Yards.

# BETTER NIGHT CAR SERVICE.

**North Chicago Extends Cable Schedule and Adds Trailers to the Air Motor Vehicle.**

The North Chicago Street railroad company, in response to the general demand for a more adequate night service, has extended the schedule of the cable cars and put in service an air motor car which carries trailers and alternates with the night horse cars. The last "limits" cable car now leaves Dearborn and Monroe streets at 12:45 a. m. The air motor car last night carried two trailers, which on the first trip after midnight were crowded to the guards.

Remember Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for aching feet. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores.

# FUNSTON TELLS HIS STORY

### VALOR OF KANSAS TROOPS RECITED BY THEIR FIRST COLONEL.

**Regiment Goes to San Francisco and Becomes the Laughing Stock of the Presidio—Detained for Months Because It Was Unfit by Lack of Discipline and Equipment—When Active Fighting Begins It Becomes Famous for Its Daring.**

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY BRIGADIER GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON.]

Manila, May 15.—At the time the Twentieth Regiment was mustered in J. W. Leedy was in the Governor's chair. Kansas had a fairly good National Guard organization in the State, but when the call was made for volunteers the Governor decided to ignore the National Guard entirely and call for volunteers. He determined to give men who had served in the National Guard the preference, and, if they chose, permit them to elect their own officers.

I was slightly acquainted with the Governor; he belonged to a different party than myself. I had just come back from Cuba, where I had served in the Cuban army. For that reason the Governor telegraphed for me to come to Topeka.

When I saw him he said: "We have been called on for three regiments of volunteers and I want to appoint you Colonel."

I told him that I did not have the necessary qualifications for Colonel; that I knew nothing about military drill; I would have all to learn. I told him the only regiments that would go into the war would be those that could be quickly beaten into shape. He told me that he had not sent for me to argue the matter, and that if I wanted the appointment I could have it. He wanted me because of my experience in Cuba.

I told him that under those circumstances I would accept a commission as Colonel.

### Regiment a Laughing Stock.

I left the Twentieth Kansas in charge of the Lieutenant Colonel, and three days after I left for Tampa the regiment was ordered to San Francisco. It arrived there in such condition as to equipment that it was the laughing-stock of the whole Pacific coast.

The men had mostly old Springfield rifles, and the great majority wore civilian clothing. They had left Kansas at the heated season and reached 'Frisco when it was cold, so that they suffered from pneumonia and bronchial troubles. Our sick list was as high as 150.

The regiment was at once put through a course of instruction, but it soon became evident that the men would not be available for duty in the Philippines for many months. Our men had to stay there and see regiment after regiment arrive and start on their way to the far East because better qualified than the Kansans.

### Nearly All Americans.

As to the personnel of the regiment, nearly all of the officers are young professional men. Three-fourths of them are lawyers. There are two college professors, one insurance man, two newspaper men, and a few mechanics.

The great bulk of the enlisted men are the sons of fairly well-to-do farmers. There are only eighteen men of foreign birth in the entire regiment. Most of them are of Anglo-Saxon blood. As a rule, they are out-and-out Americans.

There are few men from towns of any size, principally because there are few towns of any size in Kansas. Shortly after we arrived in 'Frisco I began to get rid of the vicious element in the regiment.

I doubt if the Twentieth Kansas Regiment differs much from the average volunteer regiment. It has been a fortunate regiment in that it has had good opportunities. The men have liked their officers as a rule. There are not more than one or two officers disliked by the men. I think that is why the men fight so well.

In the advance from Malolos a conspicuous part was played by the armored train and the infantry of Wheaton's brigade had little to do, save when a number of Montana men and one company of Kansans, under cover of fire from the armored car, advanced and occupied the bank of the Bagbag River.

### Swimming River Under Fire.

Twelve men of the Kansans charged across the broken bridge while it was still under fire from the enemy, jumped into the river and swam to the other side, when all that were left of the enemy fled. The bridge was repaired by the engineers during the day and the next day the brigade advanced to the Rio Grande de Pampanga, the second largest river in Luzon Island. It was found here that the large railroad bridge of 350 feet span had been almost destroyed.

I obtained permission from Generals Wheaton and MacArthur to attempt to carry this bridge by assault, but was told to attempt it only with men who would volunteer for that special duty. I sent Corporal Fergus on to reconnoiter the bridge, an especially hazardous undertaking with the enemy entrenched in force at the other end.

### Daring of a Corporal.

He not only succeeded in reaching our end of the bridge, but, under cover of darkness, crawled along on the ironwork, where the floor of the bridge had been cleared away, to the other end, and under the insurgent outpost. He had nothing but his revolver.

He came back, and reported that at the other end of the bridge there was nothing but one steel girder three inches wide on which to walk, and this precluded the possibility of storming the bridge.

The enemy was intrenched all along the opposite bank of the river in considerable force, and had three pieces of artillery and one Maxim gun, which they used liberally, but without hurting any of us.

At noon of the 29th I concluded to attempt to force the passage of the river 600 yards below the railroad bridge. A raft had been left on our side of the river. This we cut up into three small rafts. I again called for volunteers to swim the river. This was an extra hazardous undertaking, because the river was deep and wide, and the current strong, and where a man swam he would be exposed to the fire of the enemy intrenched all along from the bridge down to the point of crossing.

We stationed men who were known to be good shots along the south bank of the river to protect the flank, and Lieutenant Fleming brought up a Hotchkiss revolving cannon. With this we opened fire on the trenches of the enemy, sweeping the tops.

### Bravery of Two Volunteers.

A number of men volunteered to swim the river, but only two were needed. These two were Privates Trembley and White. These men took a rope in their teeth and swam across the river together, reaching the shore twenty-five feet from one of the enemy's intrenchments.

They were naked and had no arms. They kept under cover of the bank as well as they could, our men on the other side firing over them in volleys and the Hotchkiss also being used. As soon as the enemy heard our two men talking they jumped up and began to run out, fifteen leaving this trench. Some of them were shot by our men on the south bank as they ran.

Meanwhile the men could not find anything to tie the end of the rope to more convenient than one of the upright posts of the insurgent trench, so one of them worked himself up, hand over hand, and, making a noose, slipped it over the post within six feet of three armed insurgents on the other side of the trench. After the rope had been secured we began to cross.

I never "cuss" a man unnecessarily myself, and I never allow an officer to do it. I always treat the men as if they were human beings, and they appreciate it. There is a strong regimental pride, which I have tried to develop from the start. I have never known the regiment to break under fire, and I have not known of any individual "flunks." I have never called for volunteers for anything extraordinary or hazardous that I have not had more men than I could use.

The regiment's losses up to date have been three officers and twenty-eight enlisted men killed, and nine officers and 112 enlisted men wounded.

Splendid Opportunities for visiting the pleasure and health resorts of Colorado, Utah, California, and the North Pacific Coast will be afforded by the sale, from June 25th to July 11th, of first-class excursion tickets at extremely favorable rates, with long time limits. Tickets and full information can be obtained at offices of the C. & N. W. Ry., 193 South Clark st., and Passenger Station, corner of Wells and Kinzie sts.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

### SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
3900..........E. T. RICHARDS.
2614..........WILLIAM WEBER.
Cor. 31st..........J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d..........N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th..........C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th..........T. H. PATTERSON.
4100..........I. W. BLOOD.
4800..........PAUL WICKERT.
6084..........O. U. SISSON.
WABASH AVENUE—
418..........AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
1128..........AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th..........E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th..........O. F. FISHER.
Cor. 20th..........G. A. WECKLER.
HALSTED STREET—
747..........DR. H. A. BISCHOFF.
Cor. 61st..........JOHN F. RICE.
Cor. 69th..........JOHN T. LUEDER.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison..........C. W. GREEN & CO.
Cor. Archer-av..........G. A. WECKLER.
2200..........E. WEBER.
Cor. 23d..........FRANK PYATT.
2727..........GEO. McDONALD.
3021..........L. M. CAMPBELL.
3160..........H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
Cor. 36th..........M. W. RANKIN.
3801..........GEORGE BOLLINGER.
4259..........C. W. MARSHAUS.
5037..........B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 51st..........C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 59th..........C. M. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st..........E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th..........H. C. CHRISTENSON.
Cor. 39th..........M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d..........SIDDALL DRUG CO.
Cor. 47th..........SORROW DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th..........W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123..........J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Calumet..........W. F. HERMANN.
Cor. Halsted..........HENRY HEINE.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Forest-av..........C. E. HYDE.
Cor. Rhodes..........GODFREY PLACHEK.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
148..........HAMPDEN PHARMACY.
Cor. Calumet-av..........C. E. SUTTON.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake-av..........O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Langley..........O. C. COLE.
406..........A. S. COOK.
Cor. Forrestville..........I. W. BLOOD.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Lake-av..........JOHN CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans..........N. LAPP.
Cor. Champlain..........C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Grand-blvd..........GRAND PHARMACY.
Cor. Union..........N. R. ENGEL.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
157 E..........C. E. CRESS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison-av..........J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
Cor. Washing'n-av..........WILLIAM STORCK.
560..........R. R. BOWEN.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison-av..........W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island..........F. J. AMPHLET.
612..........A. P. DEWEY & CO.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
239 E. Jefferson-av..........PHARMACY.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—
Cor. Honore..........E. H. ELLIOTT.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th..........McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d..........R. H. WHEELER.
WRIGHT STREET—
Cor. 69th..........E. G. BINZ.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
2458..........C. M. TURNQUIST.
Cor. 31st..........R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. 39th..........JOHN DIETZ & BRO.
4642..........J. A. KAERMER.
Cor. 55th..........Dayton & Lauderbach.
Cor. 63d..........Rock Island Pharmacy.
Cor. 69th..........HISGEN BROS.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Center-av..........GARFIELD PHARMACY

### WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Monroe-st..........R. M. WILSON.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
Cor. 14th..........STAIGER & FEINBERG.
100..........W. G. CARON.
COLORADO-AV.—
502..........SISSON'S PHARMACY.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams..........ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. 12th..........BEHRENS BROS.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
[illegible]..........F. WREDE.
[illegible]..........WM. H. BIERMANN.
[illegible]..........HENRY SCHMITT.
[illegible]..........CHAS. I. MATTHAEI.
1170..........H. J. ADIS.
CENTER AVENUE—
[illegible]..........VERNON PHARMACY.
[illegible]..........C. G. FOUCEK.
DIVISION STREET—
[illegible]..........C. H. HECK.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble..........A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE—
[illegible]..........W. F. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE—
[illegible]..........B. A. C. HOELZER.
[illegible]..........G. FERNITZ.
[illegible]..........W. G. KRIETER.
LAKE STREET—
[illegible]..........JOHN McLEAN.
Cor. Paulina..........R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt..........JOHN H. SULLIVAN.
Cor. Robey..........W. L. GARDNER.
1014..........E. A. HOLROYD.
1271..........HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Kedzie..........W. L. FLINN & CO.
Cor. Homan..........F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
60..........McKelligan & Otterea.
190..........AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278..........DELL & CO.
389..........PASSAIC PHARMACY.
490..........J. C. WHITEFORD.
690, cor. Wood..........J. A. POWELL.
785..........Brawley's Pharmacy.
872..........F. A. THAYER.
926..........H. R. GILLESPIE.
1049..........J. A. JOHNSON.
1249..........C. A. THAYER.
Cor. Sacramento..........E. E. FOSTER.
JEFFERSON STREET—
557 S..........G. FRANK.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232..........D. GEYMER.
505..........F. WINHOLT.
465..........HENRY SCHROEDER.
581..........K. A. BUTKIEWICZ.
709..........JOHN A. XELOWSKI.
952..........GEORGE REMUS.
1086..........I. L. QUALES.
1595..........MOYEN BROS.
OGDEN AVENUE—
298..........W. A. BRABROOK.
360..........C. F. BROWN.
475..........F. J. KNOWLES.
967..........FARRAR'S PHARMACY
Cor. Garfield..........WM. J. VOLTMER.
POLK STREET—
Cor. Center..........W. L. HAUSMAN.
Cor. California..........W. A. PLICE.
TAYLOR STREET—
Cor. Loomis-st..........E. F. BLETTNERS.
439..........F. S. WILSON.
TWELFTH STREET—
179..........POPULAR DRUG CO.
614..........CHAS. C. THIEL.
815..........T. R. BEHRENS.
987..........C. PATERA.
Cor. Robey..........O. LOWENTHAL.
Cor. Kedzie-av..........L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Aberdeen..........G. E. SMITH.
Cor. Center-av..........A. M. BRONSON & SON.
Cor. Laflin-st..........J. L. CHAMPION.
Cor. Marshfield..........R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey..........RED CROSS PHARM'CY
Cor. California..........JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco..........F. K. KELLEY.
HALSTED STREET—
290..........JOHN P. LEE.
550..........HALSTED PHARMACY.
[illegible]..........A. AISENSTADT.
747 S..........H. A. BISCHOFF.
HARRISON STREET—
[illegible]..........P. F. SCHAEFER & CO.
750..........F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley-av..........D. M. SPAULDING.

### NORTH DIVISION.

LINCOLN AVENUE—
[illegible]..........JOHN S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Belden-av..........BELLACK BROS.
Cor. Wrightwood..........A. DAIGGER.
[illegible]..........G. M. BOALCH.
[illegible]..........HANOVER PHARMACY
[illegible]..........FRANK KREMER.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Indiana..........O. G. STOLZ.
Cor. Walton-pl..........F. C. KURZ.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
[illegible]..........A. N. BOE.
SOUTHPORT AVENUE—
Cor. Roscoe..........F. L. BERGER.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston..........JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—
1230..........A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH MAPLEWOOD AVENUE—
720..........A. H. SCHROEDER.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748..........ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161..........C. E. KREZMENSKI.
300..........The Rose Pharmacy.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio-st..........H. J. BATE.
561..........S. T. HURST.
Cor. Chestnut-st..........J. A. BUTTS.
Cor. North-av..........PLAZA PHARMACY.
Cor. Center..........F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster..........FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted..........GUS EGGERS.
Cor. Addison-av..........F. E. STOLZE.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
Cor. Sedgwick..........Lawrence Hesselrotte.
CENTER STREET—
Cor. Halsted..........F. E. STOLZE.
CLYBOURN AVENUE—
Cor. Larrabee-st..........DR. EDWARD OTTO.
876..........DEERING PHARMACY.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend..........R. H. BARBER.
STATE STREET—
202..........GREEN & WEISER.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario..........J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak..........G. W. HERZBURG.
Cor. Division..........F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie..........STOLZ & GRADY.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison..........R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland..........HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. [Schroeder & Van Nice.]

### SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL..........L. N. FENNE.
BERWYN, ILL..........OBERMAIER & MADGE
EVANSTON, ILL.—
Evanston News Co..........A. R. HUTCHINS.
1879 Maple-av..........JOHN COOPER.
630 Davis-st..........H. E. CHANDLER & CO.
LA GRANGE, ILL..........H. P. HARTER & CO.
RAVENSWOOD..........Callendar's Pharmacy.
WINNETKA, ILL..........GARRISON BROS.
DOWNER'S GROVE..........W. S. CARPENTER.
EDGEWATER..........C. F. FISCHER.
BLUE ISLAND, ILL..........GEO. ENGELLAND.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $200, between Evanston and Potter Palmer's residence; liberal reward will be paid. 915 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—W. A. PAINE: UNLESS you call for your trunk in 3 days and pay charges it will be sold for same. 108 Delaware-pl.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York, Dept. No. 6.
E. BURNHAM,
71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WILL RID YOUR PREMISES OF cockroaches and bedbugs under guaranteed contract; estimates given and powder sold.
Osmun Chemical Works, 142 Monroe.

PERSONAL—TRIMMED MILLINERY FROM Fifth-av., New York City; very stylish and at less than cost for a few days only. Room 1319 Champlain Building, cor. Madison and State-sts.

PERSONAL—EPILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD, AND skin diseases permanently cured; 30 years' experience. Epileptic Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED and curled. E. Angel, 84 Wash'n-st., op. Field's.

PERSONAL—BUGS, ROACHES EXTERMINATed; 17 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 158 31st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper and office man, employment, either city or country. Address V 107, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STAIR FOREMAN; experienced; can give reference. W 211, Tribune.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERT freight man; best of refs. O 240, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 250 43d-st., Flat 1.

### Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, sewing by the day or at home. Call or address 475 E. 42d-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—TO TAKE ORDERS; CAN MAKE $3 TO $5 a day all summer; sells itself. Address, own stamped envelope, to JENNINGS, 192 Michigan-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO SELL OUR Giant boiler compounds; now in use throughout the country; liberal terms and exclusive territory given. Giant Boiler Compound Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN—OF GOOD ADDRESS; SALARY and commission; must be able to approach cultivated people; thorough instructions given and new men aided by expert salesmen. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [Eldridge], 521 to 531 Wabash-av.

### Trades.

AXLEMAKERS—COMPETENT, ON STEEL R. R. car axles; steady employment. Apply Pittsburg Forge & Iron Co., 9th Ward, Allegheny, Pa.

### Miscellaneous.

ABLE-BODIED MEN, UNMARRIED, BEtween ages of 18 and 35, of good character and temperate habits. For information apply to Recruiting office, 82 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

COPYIST—YOUNG MAN TO DO WRITING AT home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HALF TONE PHOTOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS, with references. Address C O 720, Tribune office.

MEN—TO WORK IN CALUMET LAKE ICEhouse; steady work. Apply Monday morning, Knickerbocker Ice Co., 42d-pl. and Stewart-av.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS manager to take entire charge of a large new dry goods department; only men of ability and large experience need apply. Call on H. ROSENTHAL, Great Northern Hotel, Tuesday, June 20, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TICKET AGENT—STEAMSHIP CO.; MUST BE familiar with lake ports and railroads in Michigan. 306 Fischer Bldg.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

DINING-ROOM GIRL—EXPERIENCED, WHO understands chamberwork, at 309 Michigan-av.

GENERAL AND SECOND GIRL—$4 TO $5. 518 N. Ashland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; LARGE FAMILY; NO washing; good wages. 6340 Madison-av.

### Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LARGE STEAMSHIP COMpany; rapid, accurate; $60. 306 Fisher Bldg.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE BEAUTIFUL rooms; detached residence; excellent board; references.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—Cool, lake frontage; best rooms, table; refs.

186 40TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board; $4.50 to $5.50 per week.

### West Side.

574 WASHINGTON-BLVD., OPPOSITE ASHland club—Front room, with alcove; also fine double room; running water; excellent board.

### North Side.

361 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR LAKE—LARGE, light, pleasant room with excellent board for two; a pleasant home among pleasant people; telephone in house.

### Hotels.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric lights, private baths, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—5238 WOODLAWN-AV., 14-ROOM residence. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st.

### Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY COTtages for the season at Beechwood Point, Paw Paw Lake. Address L. P. HUSEN, Watervliet, Mich.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE — IF YOU want an up-to-date 10-room house, furnished complete, steam heat, gas, call and see WILLIAM W. WEARE, 1465 Old Colony Bldg.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25, $27.50. See janitor.
4251 Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25.
570 43d-st., 6 rooms, $25; block to "L" station.
4504 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, $22.50.
6333 Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.
2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18.
Steam heat and all modern conveniences.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$18 UP, 3 TO 7 ROOMS; CORNERS; steam; decorated. 3731 Langley-av., janitor.

### West Side.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM H. FLAT, $28; 2 minutes Lake-st. L station. 1257 Fulton-st.
A. S. TERRILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, STEAM, HOT water, gas ranges; janitor. 19 Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT — ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT OVER drug store. 206 W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM FLAT. 263 Lincoln, cor. Van Buren-st. $16.

### North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, NEW BUILDING, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience, steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc. 1737 Oakdale-av.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—43D-ST., CORNER CALUMET-AV., elegant drug store; also inside store.
2948 Cottage Grove-av., steam-heated, $25.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—THE BEST CORNER IN JEFFERson for a saloon; also 6-room flat and large barn; low rent to good party.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH STENOGRAPHER, phone, deskroom; $10. 520 Ashland Block.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DE FAYE'S PARLOR MILLINERY SCHOOL, 1008 Champlain Bldg.; complete course, 10 lessons; engagements obtained; special rates, high school girls.

$10 COURSE—DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILoring, or millinery; shirt waist and skirt patterns cut to fit. McDOWELL'S, 78 State-st.

$25 COURSE OF LESSONS GIVEN FOR $10 TO next 36 pupils at Storey's College, Central Music Hall, 69 State-st. Patterns cut to order.

## CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT INVESTMENT of unusual merit is offered in business property; corner, 100x100, alley 18 feet; splendidly located for rapid advance in value; very desirable for wholesale or manufacturing; shipping facilities unsurpassed; capitalists, investigate. Inquire of E. C. PORTER, 252 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE — GOOD CENTRAL IMPROVED property, on Washington-st., also State-st., opposite Siegel & Cooper's, way under the market; big commissions. C. L. JENKS,
620 Chamber of Commerce Building.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NR. 56TH-ST., 25X161; $90. Indiana-av., near 54th-st., 100x161. Calumet-av., near 57th-st., 100x178. Prairie-av., corner near 51st, 100x170.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st., Tel. Har. 1263.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., BET. 56TH, 57th, and 58th-sts., choice residence lots. Send for plat. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st., Tel. Har. 1263.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., near 38th; a snap for cash. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NICE MODERN 7-ROOM BRICK house, furnace and cement walks, paved alley, Park-av., near California-av., $3,200; will sell on easy payments or take good lot in part payment.
E. WOLTERSDORF,
Cor. Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—IMPROVED AND VAcant; some bargains; see me before buying. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st., R. 523.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS ON 63D-ST., CHIcago's future great street, $500 and $1,200 an acre. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. I buy and sell acres NOW.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL give new flat bldg., well rented, and add cash.
W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE

ON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee, draws all papers and guarantees titles for each mortgage.

| Amount. | Time. | Rate. | Valuation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | $50,000 |
| 12,000 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 29,000 |
| 10,000 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 24,000 |
| 4,500 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 9,000 |
| 3,000 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 7,000 |
| 2,500 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | 8,000 |
| 2,000 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 4,560 |
| 2,000 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | 4,000 |
| 1,250 | 5 years | 7 per cent | 3,400 |

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.

We will mail memoranda on application.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
Suite 1107. 100 Washington-st.

NO COMMISSION—MONEY LOANED ON VAcant and improved real estate in sums of $1,500 to $2,000 at 6 per cent; $2,000 to $20,000 at 5 and 5½ per cent; no charge of any kind; the investor pays my profit; borrower pays recording fees, war stamp tax, and for bringing down abstract and for north ing more. No guarantee policy required. Loans can be arranged for as much as two months ahead if desired. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Security passed on within four days. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

6 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.
Tel. Main 5043.

5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON VAcant or improved city or suburban property; reasonable terms; prepayment privileges.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property,
FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

LOANS WITHOUT COMMISSION.
ANDERSON,
425 Home Insurance Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN — FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 78 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREpayment privilege, on Chicago real estate.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000, 6 PER CENT, 5 years; Hyde Park property; no commission. Address V 470, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good real estate; quick action.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

## FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with tells the story. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 813. Estab. 1873.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans; 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. A 15455 FOR FIVE shares Am. Sugar Refining Co. common, in name of Annie T. Bower, 113 Cass-st., Chicago, Ill. Please notify if found.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES TO MERchants and manufacturers on staple merchandise in amounts of $500 or more. C G 353, Tribune.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON SALARIES at positively lowest rate in Chicago; strictly confidential. Address W 663, Tribune office.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504,
FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING,
301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000.
F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY. MONEY TODAY.
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU
WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST
RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.,
WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT
MORTGAGE.
PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVEN-
IENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS
CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.
YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND
SATISFACTORILY.
IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO
CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING
ELSEWHERE.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, ROOM 12. OUR WEST SIDE OFFICE IS OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK, TO ACCOMMODATE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE WEST SIDE.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
BORROWERS.

When BORROWING MONEY upon any kind of security persons should first seek and ascertain the RELIABILITY and RESPONSIBILITY of the FIRM with which they deal. The BEST is ALWAYS the CHEAPEST. Deal where your SECURITIES will be ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Ask for references of the concern from which you wish to borrow money, then you will not be likely to fall in with irresponsible parties with limited capital, who will need it and call upon you when least expected. We are glad to give references.
WE GUARANTEE THE RATE TO BE
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
WE LOAN OUR OWN MONEY and endeavor to treat our customers with a view of future friendship, that they will return again and refer their friends to us when wanting loans. Please call at any time and information will be cheerfully given.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 304
[3d floor, corner Monroe-st.]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
528 West 63d-st., corner Eggleston-av.
[Over Postoffice.]

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford Building, | 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. | ROOM 75.

A strictly private, reliable place to borrow money on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; $10 up on any good security, you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. Money loaned for the interest. A written guarantee that you will not lose your goods. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; no references required; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you; everybody treated courteously and kindly; low rates, honest dealings.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealings.
F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager,
Hartford Building, | 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. | ROOM 75.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

KINGSTON HANNA, M. D.,
Graduate University of Edinburgh.

Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. Positive success guaranteed in the most complicated cases. Every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Confidential advice and correspondence on all subjects of a delicate nature. When all others fail consult Dr. Hanna.

BY MAIL OR CALL FOR DR. HANNA'S PILLS; NO FAILURES; PRICE $2 A BOX.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 82, THIRD FLOOR.
Hours 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1.

OFFICE 182 STATE-ST. SUITE 50.
OPP. PALMER HOUSE, NEXT TO "FAIR."

The Eastern Sanitarium is an excellent resting place for ladies desiring treatment for any delicate matter or irregularities. Prompt relief guaranteed by the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN. NO DANGER. Reliable physicians and trained nurses. The accommodations are the finest in the city. Large, airy, private rooms. Kind, motherly attention during confinement. Infants adopted. Will take one to work for board; prices reasonable. Strictly confidential.
OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 6; SUNDAYS 10 TO 2.

DR. MINA BELLE, EXPERT IN TREATMENT of diseases of women; irregularities, etc.; elegant accommodations at her private residence; strictly confidential; advice personally or by mail; confinements taken; infants adopted; honest dealings; relief is assured; will take one to work for board. 2331 Indiana-av.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ,
104 WELLS-ST.,
cures all female troubles and irregularities by never-failing method without operation; comfortable private home; 24 years' experience in Charitie Hospital in Berlin; success guaranteed.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW.
Licensed physician; expert 27 years' irregularities; a new scientific, painless method; no operation; good results; private home. 830 E. Division-st., bet. Sedgwick and Wells; of. hr., 10 to 4; 7 to 8.

279 W. ADAMS-ST.—MRS. DR. ZARA, EXPERT specialist in all female diseases, irregularities, etc.; safe, painless treatment; elegant accommodations for lying in cases before and during confinement; information by mail or personally free.

COLUMBIA SANITARIUM—
Takes confinement cases, etc.; male and female physicians; examinations and consultation free; terms moderate. 557 Jackson-blvd.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases and irregularities of women; elegant home for patients; infants adopted; 40 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

DR. MARTINI'S FEMALE REGULATOR—Positive painless cure for all irregularities; $2 by mail or office. 279 W. Adams-st.

NO CURE C. HOWARD, M. D., TREATS IR-
NO PAY. regularities; takes confinement cases; $10. 76 E. Madison-st., R. 3, nr. State. Hrs. 9-8.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to subscribers for one year only, for $1—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE AGENT—FIRST-CLASS, TO promote a legitimate and feasible undertaking; requires a good talker, man of good address, and of responsibility; advertisers are first-class parties and require best of references; the right man can make a good fee for a month's work. Address V 479, Tribune office.

AGENTS—I HAVE THE BEST BICYCLE TOOL ever patented; six tools in one; weighs ¾ oz.; samples 25c. R. 60, 92 La Salle-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO $89.75; Star line from $4.85 to $13.17. Positive bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

WILL SELL PART OF FURNITURE OF 6-room flat. Address V 414, Tribune office.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM (TOWER).
Best instruction; reasonable fee, classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free.
NEW TERMS NOW. OPEN ALL SUMMER.

## PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSIness transacted; all courts; prompt reports, satisfaction guaranteed. Collection department, 134 Washington-st., Room 814. Phone M. 1843.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873—BUILDer of first-class pianos; the name ADAM SCHAAF on a piano guarantees the quality; wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PIANOS:

$100 buys Bradford upright piano.
$100 buys Schiller upright piano.
$125 buys Behr Bros. upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
$ 90 buys Safford & Sons upright piano.
$125 buys Wegman upright piano.
$ 75 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$125 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$100 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$105 buys Hallett & Cumston upright piano.
$145 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$145 buys Fischer upright piano.
$165 buys Decker Bros. upright piano.
$125 buys Behning upright piano.
$ 20, $35, $45 each, good square pianos.
$ 15, $25, $35 each, good organs.

We sell on small monthly payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS

are the most desirable purchase from every standpoint.

The world's greatest musicians praise their tone and action.

Experts say their mechanical construction is perfect.

They contain more exclusive inventions of real merit than any other instruments.

They are made in factories that are more than double in size and output of any similar institution.

They are sold direct to the people at one fair factory margin and without the added profits of middlemen and Eastern branch houses.

If you wish a piano, reed organ, or pipe organ of any description, new or used, it will be to your interest to call at our salesrooms or write for catalogue and prices.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [established 1857],
243-253 Wabash-av., just so. of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

STORY & CLARK PIANO—HIGHEST ART OF piano construction.
Prices from..........$350 to $700

HOWARD PIANO imitates mandolin, guitar, banjo, zither, etc. Will offer this piano this week as a record-breaker in prices at..........$250

SCHUMANN PIANO—Our Eastern make. Mahogany or oak..........$152

Second-hand and slightly used pianos, such as Steinway, $196; Knabe, $145; Decker Bros., $125; Sohmer [fine upright], $100; Knabe, $85; Kingsbury, $75; Boardman & Gray [mah. upright], $65, and squares as low as $20.

Second-hand organs, a big stock to select from, some are only slightly used. Take your pick from..........$15 up.

EASY PAYMENTS.

STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

VOSE PIANOS—

SUMMER BARGAINS.

Pianos returned from renting, pianos taken in exchange for new Vose pianos. All kinds. All prices. The prices will sell them. Our workmen have put all in first-class order, and the appearance and tone of many of these pianos will astonish you. Easy terms of payment, if desired.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

CARPENTERS CAN'T DO IT.

Only ARTISTS can make pianos to suit the ARTIST.
The HALLET & DAVIS pianos are made by ARTISTS.
The HALLET & DAVIS pianos will suit an ARTIST.
We do not charge for the reputation they enjoy. Our prices represent intrinsic values.
BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS.
Weser Bros..........$100 | Emerson..........$60
Shoemacher..........100 | Dowling & Co..........65
Terms as you like them.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
P. J. FARLEY, Manager,
239-241 Wabash-av.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of ten leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Huntington,
And four others.
LYON & HEALY,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P.S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY—
We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE.
It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired.
Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

$85 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; $155 buys a good Chickering upright piano; $250 buys a Steinway upright piano. We rent pianos at $3 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FINE USED OAK KNABE UPRIGHT, PRACtically good as new, $275; large handsome mahogany Chase upright, thoroughly overhauled, $175; Bauer upright, carefully overhauled, $100; Lyon upright, second hand, neat in appearance, $85. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED and second-hand pianos. Note these: Fischer mahogany upright, $175; fine Starr upright, $150; New York upright, $100.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CALL AND SEE THAT BEAUTIFUL NEW Chase piano just from the factory. We will be glad to explain to you its many fine points and to show you other pianos.
Chickering-Chase Bros., 259 Wabash-av.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

USED CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $125; HANDsome walnut Kurtzmann upright, good as new, $175. Large Emerson upright, in perfect order, $150.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS—Walnut Sterling upright, $175. Vose upright, $150. Estey upright, $140. Kranich & Bach upright, $135; full size Steinway upright, $300.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT, SHOWING SOME wear, $225; New England upright, in fine order, $125; Decker parlor grand, $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIous makes, styles, and sizes, in fancy woods; lowest rates.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$110—LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 1-3 oct., in excellent shape; on payments if desired.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

$225—CHICKERING UPRIGHT, ROSEWOOD, IN first-class condition; cash or installments.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 220 WABASH-AV., CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; splendid value in second-hand pianos.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—SHONINGER PIANOS and Schaffer pianos are sold only by The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

MAN OF ABILITY TO TAKE ACTIVE INTERest and $10,000 of the capital stock of a refrigerator manufacturing company, being incorporated with a capitalization of $25,000, having an established and profitable trade and best line of family and grocers' refrigerators; additional capital needed to further develop the business; factory centrally located in beautiful city of 30,000. Address C F 949, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $30,000; BUSINESS clean and very profitable; money secured; exceptional opportunity; references exchanged. Address V 344, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ENgage in a sure and best-paying business in the State can find such an opportunity by calling at the Saratoga Hotel, Parlor B.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE AND SALOON; good location, South Side; selling acct. sickness in family. Address T 850, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 164-166 Market-st.

A MAN WITH $1,000 WISHES A LADY PARTner with same amount. Address V 976, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD established livery and undertaking business. Address O 250, Tribune office.

FINE SIXTEEN-CAN MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. Address V 739, Tribune office.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 212, 167 Dearborn.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 809, 103 State-st., or 65 E. Washington-st., top floor, and 288 S. Clark-st.

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1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

## STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 300 stamps, 75c. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

## BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—
WE HAVE SAVED THE CRASH
WE HAVE SAVED THE CRASH
WE HAVE SAVED THE CRASH

by the purchase of 2,000 high grade bicycles for spot cash from one of the largest and best known bicycle factories in the country, temporarily embarrassed.

THE PUBLIC GETS THE BENEFIT.
THE PUBLIC GETS THE BENEFIT.
THE PUBLIC GETS THE BENEFIT.

These bicycles have up-to-date lines, contain 1¼-in. tubing, flush joints, first-class equipment, are strictly '99 models, and are fully guaranteed, and must be disposed of at once. They will be sold at the extremely low price of $25 CASH, which is about 2-3 of the manufacturers' cost, or at a slight advance on the EASIEST TERMS ever heard of. This is positively the best bicycle bargain ever offered.

MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER GIVEN.
MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER GIVEN.
MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER GIVEN.
JUST THINK OF IT!
JUST THINK OF IT!
JUST THINK OF IT!
$3 DOWN AND $1 PER WEEK.
$3 DOWN AND $1 PER WEEK.
$3 DOWN AND $1 PER WEEK.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Columbus Memorial Building, 103 State-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

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TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only.
F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 a. m.
*Kaiser Fried...June 20 | *Kaiser W. d. Gr. July 4
Trave..........June 27 | Lahn..........July 11
*Twin-screw Express Steamers.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa..........Sat., June 24, 4 p. m.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., June 29, 10 a. m.
Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., July 6, 10 a. m.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 a. m.
Saale..........June 24 | Ems..........July 15
Aller..........July 1 | Trave..........July 29
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 2 BOWLING GREEN.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
TO CHERBOURG [PARIS], SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON], HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck....June 29 | A. Victoria.....Aug. 10
F. Bismarck....July 27 | F. Bismarck....Aug. 24
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
TO CHERBOURG [PARIS], SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON], HAMBURG.
Also New York-Hamburg direct.
Pretoria..........June 24 | Phoenicia..........July 11
Patria..........July 1 | G. Waldersee..........July 15
Patricia..........July 8 | Pennsylvania..........July 22
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.
S.S. New York..June 21 | S.S. St. Paul.....July 19
S.S. St. Paul....June 28 | S.S. New York...Aug. 2
S. S. St. Louis....July 5 |
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.
S.S. Pennland....June 24 | S.S. Waesland.....July 8
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RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Southwark..June 21 | S.S. Kensington....July 5
S.S. Westernland.June 28 | S.S. Noordland.....July 12
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE. ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships,
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA,"
620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 1,500 h.-p.
Saturday sailings from New York and Boston.
Reduced rates. Minimum fares.
First-class, $45 Boston; $60 and $75 New York.
Second-class, $35 Boston; $37.50 and $40 New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES—
FRENCH LINE
TO HAVRE-PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
These rates are temporary—take advantage of them at once.
Fleet of large, fast express steamers make voyage in a week. Avoid crossing English channel. Cuisine celebrated. Parlor buffet vestibuled special train from our docks to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE CENT. 139.
New York. Queenstown. Liverpool.
Germanic...June 21, noon | Britannic.....July 5, noon
Majestic....June 28, noon | Cymric......July 11, 8 a. m.
REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES.
First cabin Germanic, Britannic, and Cymric, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up; second cabin, $40 upward.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
94 and 96 Dearborn-st.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMERS—
Sailing weekly between Montreal, via Quebec and Liverpool. 1st cabin, $42.50 and upwards; 2d cabin, $32.50; steerage, $22.50. Excellent accommodations to be had in all classes.
Lake Superior...June 21 | Lake Huron........July 12
Lake Ontario.......July 5 | Lake Superior.....July 26
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, 186A S. Clark-st.
Drafts and money orders on all cities in Europe.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140.
New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam.
via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First cabin from $65 upwards. Second cabin, $37. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers. Saloon rates $40 and up. Gen. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.
United States and Royal Mail Steamships.
Boston to Liverpool, via Queenstown.
S. S. DERBYSHIRE, twin-screw, 7,000 tons—June 21st, 8:30 a. m.
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool, via Derry.
S. S. SCOTSMAN, twin-screw, 6,500 tons, June 17, 9 a. m. Passage at moderate rates.
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Ethiopia..Noon, June 24 | Anchoria...Noon, July 8
City of Rome.N'n, July 1 | Furnessia..Noon, July 15
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: NIPON MARU, June 27; RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6; COPTIC, July 14. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN, $65 AND UPWARDS.
Spartan Prince...June 24 | Trojan Prince.....Aug. 1
Tartar Prince.....July 20 | Spartan Prince...Aug. 29
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, HAwaiian Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia. Apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of spring parties and excursions. 234 S. Clark-st.

### Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.—Lake Superior Steamers—The Great Lake Route. In service, the Palatial Steamship, Manitou. Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc., Wednesday, 9 p. m.; illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, FOR MILWAUkee, 9 a. m., 8 p. m., and 9 p. m. daily. For Racine, 8 p. m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m., except Friday and Sunday. For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, and Menominee, Wednesday and Saturday, 8 p. m. For Escanaba and Manistique, Saturday, 8 p. m. Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. daily.
Ticket office and docks foot Michigan-av.
Telephone Central 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—TO ST. JOSEPH, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids, daily, 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Special, Sunday, 10 a. m. Saturday, 2 p. m. Excursion, $1 round trip. Waukegan, Saturdays only, 10 a. m., 50 cents round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2162.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE, SS. AMERICA—STATE-st. bridge, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; 75 cent excursion; back after supper. 'Phone Cent. 572.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket Offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Vestibule Limited | *11:00 am | *4:55 pm |
| Peoria and Springfield Ex. | † 2:30 pm | †8:05 pm |
| St. Louis Limited Express | * 9:15 pm | *7:30 am |
| Peoria and Texas Limited | *11:00 am | *4:55 pm |
| Peoria and Texas Express | * 9:15 pm | *7:30 am |
| Forrest Accommodation | * 4:35 pm | *9:50 am |
| Montpelier Accommodation | * 7:05 am | *10:55 am |
| Detroit, N. Falls & New York | * 3:15 pm | *9:30 pm |
| Detroit, N. Falls & Boston | *11:00 pm | *7:15 am |
| Toronto, Montreal & Can. ex. | * 3:15 pm | *9:30 pm |
| Contin'tal Lim., N. Y.-Boston | *12:02n'n | *3:00 pm |

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Terre Haute & Evansville | † 8:00 am | †5:40 pm |
| St. Elmo and Marion | † 8:00 am | D†9:15 pm |
| Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute | D†11:05 am | †11:45 pm |
| N. Orleans & Florida Spec. | D* 1:50 pm | D*9:15 pm |
| Chicago & Nashville Lim. | D* 7:00 pm | D*8:09 am |
| Terre Haute & Evansville | *11:34 pm | *9:03 am |

D—Dining cars on these trains.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2037.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg & Fort Madison | † 7:58 am | † 5:02 pm |
| Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex. | † 1:00 pm | †12:35 pm |
| Streator and Joliet | | * 9:38 am |
| Lemont, Lockport & Joliet | † 5:08 pm | † 8:42 am |
| K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex. | * 6:00 pm | * 9:47 am |
| K. City, Calif. & Mexico | *10:00 pm | * 9:00 pm |

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 193 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| "The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver | *10:00 am | *8:15 pm |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portl'd, D. Moines, Sx. City | * 6:30 pm | *9:30 am |
| | *10:30 pm | *7:45 am |
| | .......... | *6:55 am |
| Cedar Rapids, Des Moines | * 6:00 pm | *7:45 am |
| Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids | †12:35 pm | †2:25 pm |
| Black Hills & Deadwood | *10:30 pm | *7:45 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis | * 6:30 pm | *9:30 am |
| Duluth Limited | *10:00 pm | *7:00 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire | * 9:00 am | *7:10 am |
| | *10:15 pm | *9:45 pm |
| Winona, La Crosse, Madison | † 9:00 am | †6:10 pm |
| Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota | † 3:00 am | †9:45 pm |
| | *10:15 pm | *7:10 am |
| North Iowa and Dakotas | ‡ 6:00 pm | c9:30 am |
| Sioux City | * 6:00 pm | *9:30 am |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay | †11:30 am | *6:15 pm |
| | * 5:00 pm | †1:15 pm |
| Green Bay & Menominee | † 3:00 pm | †4:00 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander | † 3:00 am | c7:30 am |
| | * 5:00 pm | *9:30 am |
| Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & Lake Superior | a 3:00 am | †9:30 pm |
| | *10:30 pm | *7:30 am |

Rockfort and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:23 p. m., s6:32 p. m., †11:40 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †9:00 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'nominee. kSat. only

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.
Passenger station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

| Trains— | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Fast Mail to Des Moines | * 3:00 am | † 4:35 pm |
| Illinois Mail | * 9:00 am | * 7:50 pm |
| Des Moines and Iowa Mail | † 9:00 am | * 2:00 pm |
| Peoria | * 9:00 am | * 2:00 pm |
| Davpt., Wash'n & Oskaloosa | † 9:00 am | † 4:35 pm |
| Joliet Express | *11:45 am | * 3:45 pm |
| Joliet Accommodation | * 4:10 pm | * 9:45 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 4:00 pm | *10:45 am |
| Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls | * 4:00 pm | * 7:59 am |
| Peru Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | † 8:40 am |
| Kan. City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Colo. & Texas Express | * 5:45 pm | * 9:55 am |
| Peoria | † 5:45 pm | † 4:35 pm |
| Des Moines & Omaha | * 5:45 pm | * 2:00 pm |
| Local to Davenport | † 1:00 pm | * 7:50 pm |
| BigFive to Denver, C. Springs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln, has composite Library Buffet Car and Pullman equipm't, Dining Car Ser. | *10:00 pm | * 7:59 am |
| Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Minn. | ‡10:00 pm | § 7:00 am |
| Kan. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col | ‡11:30 pm | § 7:00 am |
| Peoria & Davenport | *11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Orleans & Memphis Lim. | * 5:45 pm | *11:15 am |
| Monticello, Ill., & Decatur | * 5:45 pm | *11:15 am |
| St. Louis Diamond Special | * 9:10 pm | * 7:35 am |
| St. Louis Daylight Special | * 9:10 am | * 8:30 pm |
| Springfield and Decatur | * 9:10 am | * 8:30 pm |
| Cairo Day Train | † 8:25 am | † 7:00 pm |
| Springfield & Decatur | * 9:10 pm | * 7:35 am |
| New Orleans Fast Mail | X* 2:50 am | *12:30 am |
| Bloomington & Chatsworth | † 5:45 pm | †11:15 am |
| Chicago & Cairo Express | * 8:40 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Gilman & Kankakee | * 4:00 pm | *10:00 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line | * 3:30 pm | *10:10 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. | ‡11:45 pm | * 6:50 am |
| Rockford Passenger | * 2:25 pm | *10:00 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle | †10:10 am | † 7:20 pm |
| Rockford & Freeport ex. | † 6:30 pm | .......... |
| Dubuque & Rockford ex. | .......... | † 1:30 pm |

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. XSleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. | * 9:00 am | * 9:45 pm |
| Milwaukee | * 9:00 am | *11:15 am |
| Burlington, Delavan, Beloit | † 9:00 am | † 9:45 pm |
| Milwaukee, Mad., and West. | †11:30 am | † 4:00 pm |
| Burlington, Delavan, Beloit | †11:30 am | † 4:00 pm |
| Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub. | † 2:00 pm | † 1:45 pm |
| Green Bay | † 3:00 pm | † 9:45 pm |
| Milwaukee—Madison | † 3:00 pm | † 6:10 pm |
| Milwaukee—Portage | † 3:00 pm | † 1:10 pm |
| Milwaukee | † 3:00 pm | † 1:45 pm |
| Burlington, Delavan, Beloit | † 3:00 pm | † 9:30 am |
| Mad., P. du Chien & West | * 5:00 pm | † 9:30 am |
| Milwaukee | * 5:00 pm | † 6:30 pm |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City | * 6:15 pm | * 8:25 am |
| N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota | † 6:15 pm | † 8:25 am |
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls, The Pioneer Limited | * 6:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la | *10:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. | *10:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City | *10:35 pm | † 6:45 am |
| N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota | *10:35 pm | * 7:25 am |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs | *10:35 pm | * 8:25 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local to Galesburg, Ill. | † 8:30 am | † 6:10 pm |
| Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle | † 8:30 am | † 6:10 pm |
| Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston | † 8:30 am | † 2:15 pm |
| Local points in Ill. & Iowa | *11:30 am | † 2:15 pm |
| Denver, Utah, California | * 1:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| Ft. Worth, Dallas, Galveston | * 1:30 pm | * 2:35 pm |
| Fort Madison & Keokuk | * 1:30 pm | * 2:35 pm |
| Galesburg & Quincy | † 1:30 pm | † 2:35 pm |
| Clinton, Moline, Rock Island | † 1:30 pm | † 2:15 pm |
| Ottawa & Streator | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Kansas City & St. Joseph | * 5:30 pm | * 9:35 am |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska | * 5:50 pm | * 7:47 am |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis | * 6:30 pm | * 9:00 am |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis | †10:35 pm | †10:25 am |
| Kansas City & St. Joseph | *10:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Omaha, Lincoln, Denver | *11:20 pm | * 7:47 am |
| Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison | *11:20 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Salt Lake, Ogden, California | *11:20 pm | * 7:47 am |
| Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D. | *11:20 pm | * 7:47 am |

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express | † 2:00 pm | 1:00 pm |
| Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a | * 6:00 pm | 9:00 am |
| Kas. City, Colorado & Utah | *11:45 pm | 8:00 am |
| St. Louis Limited | *11:15 am | 4:30 pm |
| St. Louis Palace Express | * 9:00 pm | 7:15 am |
| St. Louis Midnight Special | *11:45 pm | 8:00 am |
| Peoria Limited | †11:15 am | 4:30 pm |
| Peoria Fast Mail | † 6:00 pm | 1:00 pm |
| Peoria Night Express | *11:00 pm | 7:15 am |
| Joliet & Bloomington Local | * 8:00 am | 8:45 pm |
| Joliet Accommodation | * 9:30 am | 8:45 am |
| Joliet Accommodation | * 5:00 pm | 7:45 am |
| Joliet & Dwight Accom'n | *11:00 pm | 10:20 am |

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshallto'n | * 6:30 pm | [illegible] |
| | * 6:45 am | †10:00 pm |
| | *10:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Sycamore & Byron Local | † 3:10 pm | *10:25 am |

### EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

| From Chicago to | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mansfield and Pittsburg | † 7:30 am | *7:45 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville | *10:00 am | *5:10 pm |
| Dayton and Cincinnati | *10:00 am | *5:10 pm |
| The Keystone Express | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Columbus and the East | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Baltimore and Washington | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Philadelphia and New York | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Mansfield and Pittsburg | * 3:00 pm | *8:45 pm |
| Baltimore and Washington | * 3:00 pm | *8:45 pm |
| Philadelphia and New York | * 3:00 pm | *8:45 pm |
| The Pennsylvania Limited | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Pittsburg and Washington | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Philadelphia and New York | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Dayton and Cincinnati | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Columbus and the East | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Youngstown and Newcastle | *11:30 pm | *8:45 pm |
| Pittsburg and the East | *11:30 pm | *7:45 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

| June 18, 1899. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | † 6:50 am | † 6:35 pm |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon | † 7:15 am | † 1:30 pm |
| New York & Boston Special | *10:30 am | * 3:55 pm |
| Grand Rapids Express | †12:00 n'n | † 5:00 pm |
| Fast Eastern Express | * 3:00 pm | * 8:55 pm |
| Grand Rapids Express | † 4:15 pm | †11:15 pm |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | † 4:20 pm | †11:10 am |
| Grand Rapids and Bay View | * 8:45 pm | * 7:25 am |
| Bay View Sleeper | † 8:45 pm | † 7:25 am |
| Detroit Night Express | * 9:35 pm | * 6:30 am |
| Atlantic Express | *11:30 pm | * 7:50 am |
| Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper | ‡11:30 pm | § 6:30 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | .......... | † 7:30 pm |
| Limited Fast Mail | * 8:30 am | * 7:50 am |
| New York & Boston Special | *10:30 am | * 3:55 pm |
| Eastern Express | * 3:00 pm | * 9:00 pm |
| Lake Shore Limited | * 5:30 pm | * 4:30 pm |
| New York & Boston Express | * 9:00 pm | * 7:10 am |
| Elkhart Accommodation | † 5:48 pm | †10:30 am |
| Fast Mail | * 3:02 am | .......... |

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN—STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

| Trains. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | * 2:45 am | *12:00 n'n |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 8:30 am | * 5:55 pm |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | † 8:30 am | † 5:55 pm |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | *11:45 am | ‡ 5:40 pm |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | .......... | ‡ 5:30 pm |
| Lafayette Accommodation | * 3:20 pm | *10:35 am |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 8:30 pm | * 7:23 am |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | * 8:30 pm | * 7:23 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

| *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Marion Local | †7:30 am | 7:45 pm |
| New York and Boston | *3:00 pm | 5:00 pm |
| Jamestown and Buffalo | *3:00 pm | 5:00 pm |
| Rochester Accommodation | *4:10 pm | 10:00 am |
| New York and Boston | *9:20 pm | 7:35 am |
| Columbus and Norfolk, Va. | *9:20 pm | 7:35 am |

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot: Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Loop. All trains daily.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York and Boston Express | 10:35 am | 9:15 pm |
| New York Express | 2:55 pm | 4:40 pm |
| New York and Boston Express | 10:15 pm | 7:30 am |

City ticket office: 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central, 2057.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express | *10:20 am | 9:00 pm |
| N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest. | * 3:30 pm | 9:00 am |
| Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Express | * 7:00 pm | 7:00 am |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg Ex. | 8:00 pm | 9:00 am |

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | *9:00 am | *5:30 pm |
| Lafayette and Louisville | *9:00 am | *5:30 pm |
| Cincinnati and Washington | †1:00 pm | †10:30 pm |
| Lafayette and Louisville | *8:30 pm | *7:15 am |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati | *8:30 pm | *7:15 am |

# Last Week of Our Great Sale of Oriental Rugs.

Several lots of large Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs and one lot of antique Kis Kelims are offered at one-half regular prices.

The extent and variety of our immense stock and the sweeping price reductions have made this the most important event in the history of the Rug business.

For this week only our entire stock of best quality American Smyrna Rugs, in all sizes, will be marked at prices much below value.

## Colored Wash Goods.

IN BASEMENT DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Corded Gingham, fine Corded Dimities, Organdies, Lawns, etc.; especially good bargains at— | 20c yd |
| Fine Corded Madras, regular 20c value, at the exceptionally low price of | 9c yd |

# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

## Apron Special.

IN BASEMENT DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Women's Lawn Aprons, plain hem, cluster of tucks, lace and emb. insertion— | 12½c |

## Black Dress Goods Clearance

An event not to be compared with any former one, however famous. The enormous business of the season has left on our hands an immense number of Dress, Skirt and Waist Lengths in all the most desirable fabrics of the season. We have marked prices on them so low as to clear them all in a day or two.

There are:

MERCERETTA CREPONS,
BROCADED CREPONS,
MATELASSE CREPONS,
PIEROLA CREPONS,
MOHAIR CREPONS,
BLISTER CREPONS,
PEBBLE CREPONS,
SILK AND WOOL POLKA DOTS,
AND ALLOVER EFFECTS.

SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,
ALL-SILK GRENADINES,
BROCADED GRENADINES,
BAREGE GRENADINES,
IRON FRAME GRENADINES,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GRENADINES, CHEVIOTS, SERGE CORDS AND JACQUARDS.

These fabrics have won the admiration of all visitors during the season. To see them now at the reduced prices is to purchase them; hence we recommend an early inspection. On sale in Main Dept., 2d floor, Main Building.

## Ribbon Remnants—Grand Clearance.

The entire accumulation from our Great Mid-season Sale—greater in number—greater in variety and greater in value than ever before offered. There are remnants of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, in all the popular weaves and colors, and

In widths from 12 to 7 inches.
In lengths up to 3 yards.

This is a sale worthy of America's Greatest Ribbon Department and one which indelibly stamps this as the Remnant event of the season. For a quick clearance the entire lot has been marked

At Extraordinarily Low Prices.

## On the Costume and Shirt Waist Floor.

Women's White Shirt Waists—"The Knickerbocker," custom-made, of pure linen, with embroidered front, in a variety of styles. We bought this lot from one of the leading manufacturers in New York, at less than fifty cents on the dollar, and are giving our customers the benefit of this purchase. Waists that would regularly sell at $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, and $8.50, in sizes 32, 34, 36, and 38 (sizes 40 and 42 practically all sold). On sale at $2.95.

**Women's Outing Suits—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Eton Tailor Suits of blue Galatea cloth—jacket and skirt trimmed with bands of white pique—price of suit— | $4.00 |
| Eton Suits of shrunk linen—nicely tailored— | $4.95 |
| White Pique Suits—new shirt waist style—waist and skirt trimmed with bands of blue or red braid—reduced from $11.00 to— | $8.75 |
| Exclusive novelties in Pique Outing Suits—all at reduced prices for clearance before inventory. | |
| $25.00 Suits in Navy Blue, Black or White Pique, reduced to | $15.00 |
| $35.00 Suits in Pink, Light Blue and White Pique, reduced to | $19.00 |
| $37.50 Suits in Red, Black, Blue and White Pique, trimmed in black braid, reduced to | $19.00 |

**Women's Spring Jackets at Special Clearing Prices.**

| | |
|---|---|
| One lot of Kersey Jackets that were $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00, reduced to | $6.50 |
| Tan Covert Jackets, that were $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, reduced to | $15.00 |

And similar reductions throughout our entire stock. Every garment has been marked at a new price.

Golf Capes, made of new and handsome rugs, at $10.00, $12.50, $17.50, $20.00, $22.50 to $30.00.

Misses' Two-Piece White and Colored Organdy Dresses, greatly reduced in price—the majority are size 16—women small of stature will find very attractive values in this lot.

Dresses that would regularly sell at $16.00, marked at $8.00.
Dresses that would regularly sell at $19.00, marked at $9.50.
Dresses that would regularly sell at $25.00, marked at $12.50.
Dresses that would regularly sell at $30.00, marked at $15.00.

| | |
|---|---|
| We also offer one lot of Misses' White Organdy Dresses that were $20.00 and $30.00, reduced to | $15.00 |
| Children's White and Colored Organdy Dresses—long sleeves; would regularly sell at $7.50, marked | $3.75 |

Dresses that would regularly sell at $10.00, marked at $5.00.
Dresses that would regularly sell at $11.00, marked at $5.75.

Similar reductions throughout the stock—a large and very attractive assortment—sizes run from 6 to 14 years—the major portion are size 10 years.

## Embroidery Clearance.

Unusual mid-season reductions—an uncommon occurrence, especially now, when Swiss and Lace combinations have full sway and the weather is most seasonable for their use.

Robes and Skirts—our extra handsome assortment, in white and colored Chambray, Pique and Muslin at 25% to 60% less than regular prices.

All Overs for Waists and Waist Trimmings, in lace combinations of Puffings, Tuckings and Embroidery—our assortment is still very large considering the great demand for these popular fabrics. The prices are very low.

All Over Pique in white and colors, marked at about ½ price to close. Plain cloth to match.

## Reliable Sheets 45c.

A special purchase of "New York Mills" brand. We have marked them at a price which is much less than the cloth can be bought for. The advertising which our department receives will repay us. 2¼x2¾ Sheets, 45c.

## Hammocks. BASEMENT ANNEX.

| | |
|---|---|
| Palmer Hammocks, with pillow and spreader, | $1.25 |
| Palmer Hammocks, with valance, pillow and spreader, | $1.95 |
| Knit Hammocks, close weave, with valance, pillow and spreader—special— | $1.95 |
| Knotted Cord Hammocks, full size, assorted colors, long valance and spreaders, | $2.45 |
| Knotted Cord Hammocks, with fancy gathered valance, large tassels and white enameled rings, full size, hand-made, extra strong, | $6.50 |
| Mexican Hammocks, | 50c |
| Hammock Hooks, Ropes or Spreaders, each, | 5c |

## Linings.

As an insight to our popular department we mention a few items which at their respective prices represent the best values obtainable, quality considered:

| | |
|---|---|
| Something new in 6-4 Black Mercerized Skirting, at, yd— | 60 & 75c |
| 27-inch Mercerized Moreen, in black, at, yard— | 40c |
| 22-inch light weight Summer Hair Cloth, in black and gray, yard— | 10c |

REMNANTS—Our entire accumulation on sale today at *half price*.

## Basket Dept.

BASEMENT ANNEX.

| | |
|---|---|
| 75 Fancy Waste Paper Baskets, to close— | 50c |
| 300 Shopping Bags, with handles, made of rush, very light and durable, | 10c |
| Willow Clothes Hampers, large size, 95c. | |
| Willow Laundry Baskets, 35c. | |
| Rattan Rug and Carpet Beaters, 15c. | |
| Woven Straw Traveling Bags, very durable, | 35c |

## Summer Corsets.

Standard makes of light-weight Corsets, in an admirable assortment of models and styles. *No house* quotes *lower* prices on equally good Corsets.

| | |
|---|---|
| "P. D." Batiste, extra long and short waists, well boned—at | $5.50 |
| "I. C." embroidered batiste, long waist, lace and ribbon trimmed | $5.50 |
| "P. D." net, medium and short, embroidery trimmed— | $2.00 |
| "M. F. Empress," especially adapted for stout figures— | $1.50 |
| "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," short, medium and extra long— | $1.00 |
| "M. F." Linen, medium and long, well boned, embroidery trimmed | $2.00 |
| "C. B." Corsets in all lengths— | $1.00 up |
| Also a complete line of Women's and Children's SUMMER WAISTS—at | $1.00 up |

## Petticoats.

Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Petticoats, umbrella style, corded ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, special, $5.95.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain and Changeable Taffeta Silk Petticoats, umbrella style, two narrow one cord ruffles, finished with dust ruffle— | $7.50 |
| Striped Grass Cloth Petticoats, umbrella style, double corded ruffle— | $1.00 |
| Striped Seersucker Petticoats, umbrella style, three narrow ruffles— | $1.25 |

Colored Grass Cloth Petticoats, umbrella style, deep plain ruffle, $1.50.

Linen Batiste Petticoats, umbrella style, deep knife plaited ruffle, $1.95.

## An Apron Sale

at the proper time. Aprons for the summer home—aprons for nurses—aprons for maids—in fact, aprons for all occasions are included in this sale, and at prices most pleasing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain Lawn Aprons, with emb. and insertion—<br>Plain Lawn Aprons, with fancy striped borders—<br>Plain Lawn Aprons, fancy striped and plaid centers, plain borders—<br>Plain Lawn Aprons, plain hem or hem and tucks—<br>Plain Lawn aprons, especially wide hem and tucks— | 25c |
| "Bretelle" Aprons, bib and shoulder ruffles— | 50c & up |
| Nurses' Aprons, plain bib and shoulder straps— | 75c & up |

Gingham Aprons, 25c and 50c.
Maids' Caps, 5c and up.

## Fans Reduced.

A large assortment of desirable Fans in Silk and Gauze, suitable for commencement, at ⅓ to ⅔ regular prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Gauze Fans, with flower decoration, lace edge, | 95c |
| White Silk Fans, with silver spangles, fancy bone sticks, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and upward. | |
| Hot Weather Fans, in large variety, | 25c and 50c |

## Muslin Underwear.

A few specials at one dollar.

| | |
|---|---|
| Women's Gowns, Cambric and muslin—low and high neck, embroidery and lace trimmed—special | $1.00 |
| Women's Skirts—Umbrella style, lace and emb. trimmed—special | $1.00 |

## Fancy Goods. 2d floor Annex.

The "Field" Utility Box, for use in flats or summer homes, has a two-fold purpose. It can be used as a seat, and also as a receptacle for holding shirt waists, shirts, toys, linens, etc.—prices from $2 to $12

Japanese Kimonos—a very dainty and comfortable hanging gown—full assortment of silk embroidered or figured crepe—prices from $5 to $75

Richards' Stamping Pad, for home use; a child could use it successfully. This is especially desirable for stamping towels, table linen, etc.—price, with full set of patterns, 50c

## Summer Gloves.

Men's Cycling Gloves, kid or mocha, one patent clasp, desirable shades; usually sold at $1.00—65c.

Men's Lisle Thread Gloves, leather palms, one button, tan shades, special 50c.

Men's Gloves on sale in north room, main bldg.

| | |
|---|---|
| Women's Cycling Gloves, 2 patent clasps, honeycomb lisle, suede perforated palms, in black, tan, brown and white, extra values, at | 75c |
| Women's Lisle Thread Gloves, suede finish, 4 buttons, in tan, brown, mode, black and white; the most popular summer gloves— | 25c, 35c, and 50c |
| Women's pure silk Gloves, 4 pearl buttons, sizes 5½ to 7, black only, special— | 35c |

Others up to $1.00 pair.

Women's gloves on sale in main dept., annex and basement dept., main bldg.

## Clearance of Silks.

IN BASEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Including all Remnants, Odds and Ends, and Waist and Skirt Lengths from Main and Basement Departments.

In the lot are Silks of almost every known variety and weave. The entire accumulation has been placed in Basement Department for quick clearance

At Extremely Low Prices.

## Summer Underwear.

275 dozen Women's Imported Silk Vests, low neck and no sleeves, variety of shades—special at, each, 37½c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Women's Fine Lisle Thread Vests, low neck and no sleeves—special at, each | 50c |
| Women's Union Suits, Lisle Thread, high neck and long sleeves, in knee and ankle lengths; also low neck and short sleeves, knee length—extra value, each— | $1.25 |
| Women's Summer Merino Union Suits, high neck and long sleeves, ankle length; also high neck and short sleeves, knee length; good values at, each— | $1.50 |

Broken lines of Bicycle and Swimming Tights, with feet, regularly $3.50, to close, $1.50.

Men's Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. The shirts have long or short sleeves; regular $1.25 value, at, each, 85c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's Fine Silk and Wool Mixed Shirts and Drawers, in plain colors and fancy stripes; reduced to close from $3.00 each to | $2.25 |

## Clearance of Dress Goods.

1,000 Waists, Dress and Skirt Lengths, at about ¼ and ½ regular selling prices. The fabrics are this season's and consist of

Barege, Crepes, Crepons, Grenadines, Nuns Veiling, Silk and Wool Novelties, Cheviots, Serges, Homespun, Tweeds, American, Scotch and English Plaids.

The majority of these fabrics in textile and colorings will be suitable for wear in autumn.

We advise an early selection.

## Trimming Clearance

Our semi-annual inventory is taken unusually early this year, and rather than include many Odd Ornaments, Garnitures, Skirt Pieces, etc., we have placed all such trimmings on the bargain table and marked them at ½ to ⅓ regular prices for a quick clearance:

| | |
|---|---|
| Garnitures, in jet silk and mohair, for skirts and waists, regularly $4.50, $3.50, $2.50 and $1.95; to close at, each. | 95c |
| Applique Ornaments, for waist and millinery trimmings, in Jet Silk and Spangles, Birds, Butterflys, Bow Knots, etc., regularly 85c, 75c and 68c; to close at, each | 25c |
| Shirred Ribbon Rufflings, for trimming Summer Silks and Wash Dresses, all colors and white and black; to close at, yd., | 12½c |

BASEMENT DEPT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton and Linen Braids; thousands of yards, many styles and colors, for trimming pique and other wash materials, regularly 8c, 6c and 5c; to close at, yd., | 1c |

## Boys' Attire.

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Unlined Coats (sizes 6 to 16), single and double breasted, man tailored and perfect fitting—$3.50 to $6.50.

Boys' Golf and Bicycle Pants (sizes 7 to 16), in handsome checks and plaids; some have cuffs of same goods, and others have cuffs made of tan box cloth $2.50 to $5.00.

Boys' All-Wool Jerseys in navy blue, white and maroon, with either Byron or rolling collar; also the College Stripes, with rolling and Byron collar—$3.00.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boys' Negligee Blouses (sizes 6 to 12), with laundered collar and cuffs and hand-made button-holes; the best value ever offered at the price— | $1.25 |
| Boys' White Fauntleroy Blouses (sizes 3 to 8), with embroidered six-point collar, front and turn-back cuffs, usual value, $3.50, special price. | $1.50 |

## Neckwear Reduced.

Fancy Fronts, lace and chiffon collarettes and jabots at about half price.

Silk and Cotton Neckwear, so popular this season for wear with shirtwaists, at these reductions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheviot and Pique Stocks and Ascots, regularly 75c—reduced to— | 50c |
| Silk Stocks, slightly soiled, regularly 75c—reduced to— | 50c |
| An excellent assortment of Silk and Pique Stocks, slightly soiled—regularly 75c, $1, and $1.25—now— | 25c |

BASEMENT REDUCTIONS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chiffon Stocks and Collarettes, regularly 75c and $1—reduced to— | 25c |
| Chiffon Stocks and Collarettes, slightly soiled—reduced to— | 10c |
| Madras and Pique Ascots and Four-in-Hands, regularly 50c—reduced to— | 25c |
| Madras and Pique Ascots and Four-in-Hands, slightly soiled—reduced to— | 10c |
| Silk Stock Collars and Washable Ties—reduced for quick clearance to— | 5c |

## Parasols Reduced

on a large scale, to effect a clearance before inventory. The chic creations, the choice assortments of handles and colors, the extraordinary values and the exceptionally low prices stamp this as the Parasol sale of the season. We mention as leaders: Fancy Parasols, White Chiffon Trim'd Parasols, White Lace Trim'd Parasols, White and Black F'cy Trim'd Parasols and all Black Parasols, at these reduced prices:

$27.50 values, now $15. || $20 values, now $12.
$14 values, now $9. || $8 values, now $5.

All Silk Coaching Parasols in all the prevailing colors—a value never before shown in Chicago. They are reg. $4 and $4.50 values, at $2.25

## Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass, China. THIRD FLOOR ANNEX.

An enormous business has greeted our advertised "Pre-inventory Sale" during the past week. Only a few days remain in which to take advantage of the very low prices quoted on a large quantity of merchandise in the various stocks on this floor. Some exceptional offers of fine goods are made, the reduced prices on which stand good only until next Saturday, June 24.

BRIC-A-BRAC: In this section fresh lots of goods have been laid out on separate tables at special pre-inventory reductions which will end this week.

| | |
|---|---|
| One large table contains a varied selection of articles comprising Vases, Flower Holders, Trays, Plaques, Boxes, etc., to be sold at half price— | 25c to $2.25 |
| Other tables contain varieties of ornamental Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, etc., at very considerable reductions from former prices, articles ranging from, each— | 50c to $10.00 |

CHINA: A large selection of odd pieces of Sets, odd Plates, odd Cups and saucers, odd Bowls, odd lots of Sauce Dishes, odd Pitchers, odd Teapots, odd Sugar and Cream Sets, etc., all at less than manufacturers' prices.

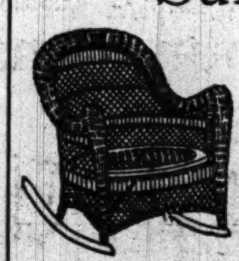
CUT GLASS: Many additional articles in rich Cut Glass have been marked down in price for this week, including a lot of beautiful Cut Glass Bowls, 9-inch size reduced to $5.00 each.

Some very fine rich cut Vases in various sizes, 3 different shapes, which we have marked down to prices which are usually charged for much inferior goods.

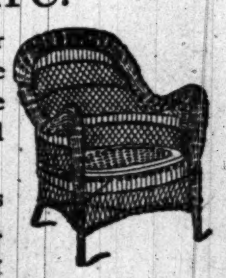
| | |
|---|---|
| Bohemian Glass Vases, each, from | 25c to $3.50 |
| A special offer of Salt and Pepper Shakers, made specially for M. F. & Co., mounted with strong sterling silver tops, at, each | 25c |

*This floor is "Headquarters" for Wedding Gifts.*

## Summer Furniture.

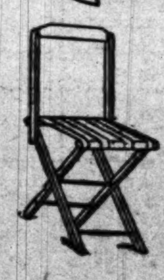


Our stock on the 7th floor of our Main Building represents the greatest variety in Chicago and the prices (according to our universal rule) are the lowest.



High Grade Rattan Club Chairs and Rockers, like cuts, $5.75 each.

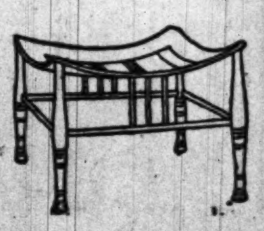
Old Hickory Furniture for Porches and Lawns—the popular up-to-date article.



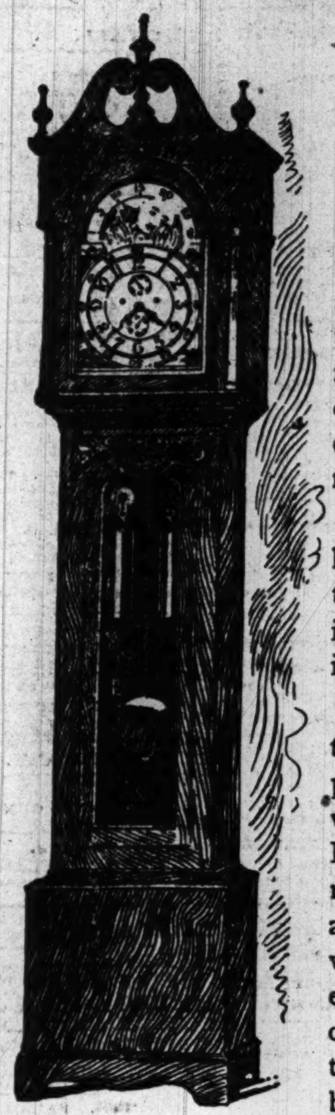
Folding Camp Chairs, like cut, 20c each.

Same, without back, 15c each.

One lot of open top, best made, Egyptian stools (as cut), in white enamel, birch, maple, oak and mahogany finish, each 80c.



# Hall Clocks.



Our constantly increasing sales in Hall Clocks have encouraged us to greater efforts, and our display at present is the largest we have ever made.

Our Chiming Hall Clocks are famous not alone on account of the wonderful tone of the gongs and the accuracy of the time, but also from the fact that, as we are expert furniture makers, our Clock cases in design, make and finish are radically different from those offered by others not in this line of business.

Long experience has taught us how to get the most satisfactory tone from the gongs, and the sounding board in every one of our clocks is especially made for this purpose.

It is with pleasure we announce that we have at last succeeded in producing a low-priced Clock that we can GUARANTEE A PERFECT TIMEPIECE. The movement has a dead beat escapement, a maintaining power, polished brass weights and pendulum ball, white enamel dial, hand-painted moon dial, second hand, a calendar, strikes the hour and half hour and is in a beautiful mahogany case like cut. Price complete, $125.00.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our Clock Room, which is both instructive and entertaining. Particularly interesting in this room is a curious old Dutch clock, made more than a century ago and so arranged that at the hour some small automatic carved figures play a tune; the music is furnished by an ingenious arrangement of a pipe organ, composed of 36 pipes and playing 8 different tunes.

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